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The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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Editorial Visits.

Marin county, lying between the bay and the ocean, north of the Golden Gate, is often called "The Switzerland of California"—so rolling, hilly, broken, and mountainous, indeed, is the whole region. A rugged main range extends the whole distance, a thousand feet in height, with many efforts at lower, irregular, parallel ranges, varied with all sorts of connecting and independent spurs; while, near a central point, they all culminate in one prominent towering point over 1,800 feet high, called Tamalpais. Covered either with forests or dense chaparral, its dark outlines, at great distances, loom up, a conspicuous object on the west of the bay, when not enveloped in ocean fog. In the winter, if clouds encircle its summit, or hang low along its dark sides, then look out for storms.

Throughout this wild and rugged region, the inhabitants are few and far between. They claim a regular village as their county seat, called San Rafael, and a very romantic and pleasant town it is. It has one neat, small church, built by the Episcopalians, within the last year, but they have no resident rector. The Methodists generally have a minister, but his congregation is very small. The Baptists have a church organization of seven members, but no place of worship. The Presbyterians have lately united to form a church which, mostly from the country around, numbers eleven. The Romanists have a moderate building at which, from the whole country, large numbers meet once a year, on the anniversary of their patron saint, "holy Rafael," at which time bear-baiting, gambling, drinking, and carousing are the order of the day. Such things, tolerated by a Church, ought to make it a disgrace to its leaders, and prove it to have no succession, but recession, from the Apostles.

At the extreme other end of the county, to the northwest, is one more fair-sized village, called Tomales. It is a shipping point up a small stream from the ocean, between or among high grass-covered hills, to which, at high tide, boats of small draft easily ascend, to load with all kinds of farming produce. Here there has been a sufficient religious interest among the people for them to unite and put up a good frame Presbyterian church, in place of one accidentally burned a few years since. The church organization is very small, though the worshiping congregation is fair. Rev. Mr. Thompson preaches here once in two weeks, alternating with Bodega, in Sonoma county. There is no other church here, except the Roman. Other places in the county are known as Bolinas, on Bolinas Bay, and Olema, at the head of Tomales Bay, but they are rather neighborhoods than villages.

A little northeast of Tomales, one crosses into Sonoma county, a region somewhat broken by high mountain ranges; but the most of the surface consists of low, rolling hills or level plains, and all very productive when cultivated. It may well be reckoned among the finest farming sections of the State. Potatoes, corn, oats and barley are its main productions, while wheat is excellent, if it escapes the rust.

Bloomfield is the first village in this direction—the prospective terminus of a branch railroad through this county to deep water, either by Petaluma to Saucelito, on the Golden Gate, or by Sonoma to Vallejo, on the east of the bay. It has two good churches, a Presbyterian with an esteemed pastor, Rev. Mr. Hammond, laboring here in connection with another church at Two Rocks, and a Methodist church, with a well-known worthy pastor, Rev. Mr. Miller.

Eight miles farther north, is a village in the woods, called Sebastopol. They have one small Methodist church, and a good school-house. Here the hill country ceases, and we come upon a level plain, wooded by scattering noble oaks. The plain at this point is nine or ten miles wide, and extends from San Francisco Bay via Petaluma, on to the Russian river, and up that as far as its valley extends. Why that river did not, from the first, continue along this valley to flow into the bay, we do not know, rather than break its way through such mighty mountains, as it had to do to get to the ocean by the course it now runs. On the east side of this valley is Santa Rosa, the county seat. It is a pleasant, well laid out town, with a fine large open green in its center, adorned with noble old oaks. Its churches are Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist South, Episcopal, Disciple, Baptist, and Second Advent. They all seem prosperous, though we are not certain as to the Baptist. The ministers are too many to name, but the earliest pioneer of all and faithful pastor of the Presbyterian, Rev. T. Fraser, should be particularly mentioned.

Seven miles northwest of here is another moderate village, with only an active Methodist church; but is a place which is evidently to be permanent, and steadily growing. Two miles farther to the north, on the north bank of the Russian river, is a finely located and growing inland town, called Healdsburg. Cut off from ocean fogs by great forest-covered mountains on the northwest and west, yet with an atmosphere rendered temperate by moderated breezes from the sea, it enjoys an excellent climate. The original forest trees—pine, cedar, oak, madrona, and bay—are left throughout the town, to beautify the place. They have five churches—Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist South, and Disciple—all very well attended. They have a fine academy building, with a good high school in it, conducted by Mr. Hutton at present, as the Principal of last year, Rev. Mr. Wells, saw fit to confine himself wholly to the pastorate of the large Presbyterian church. It is called "The Alexander Collegiate Institute."

Eighteen miles farther to the north, up the Russian river, at the proper head of the Russian valley, is a romantically located, aspiring village, encircled on three sides by splendid mountains, and enjoying a scenery about the most pleasing of any town in California. The inhabitants are not numerous, yet sufficient for a good public school, and seem well united for one good, independent church of Christ. In apparent harmony, all seem to have united in the effort to secure the services of a good, faithful, and quietly but steadily laboring pastor, Rev. Mr. Burger, and in putting up a neat, well-appearing and commodious church building, with fine steeple, which, standing against a dark background of noble old oak-trees, appears to admirable advantage, as an ornament to the place, a credit to the people, and a promising means of great spiritual blessing through future years.

S. V.

Jottings from the East.

BOSTON, Oct. 25, 1869.

A number of clergymen in Massachusetts have signed a petition, for presentation to the Governor of the State, praying him not to issue a proclamation for Thanksgiving, unless he can initiate measures which will command a better observance of the day, as a season of fasting, humiliation and prayer. The purport of the petition is to the effect that the signers are convinced, by long and close observation, that the annual appointment of a day of fasting, etc., by the Governor of the Commonwealth, has gradually been perverted from its original design and intent; until it has ceased to command attention and respect. They also claim that this appointment has fallen into general neglect, as a day of religious observance, and in its stead has become a day of much license, disorder and excess; tending rather to demoralization than otherwise. They, therefore, ask that this *good old New England custom* be discontinued; alleging for their belief "that it will be for the public good."

The Rev. Mr. Murray has been defending himself against the charges so openly made against him by disappointed visitors to the Adirondacks the last summer. Mr. Murray, in alluding to these people, says that, in most cases, they were fashionables of the Long Branch order, and exquisites fresh from Broadway, together with rowdies from various quarters. One young lady, to his knowledge, visited the locality with seven large trunks; while a gentleman and his wife brought with them the small allowance of ten trunks. He charges these different classes with being unfit to enjoy the real beauties of the wilderness, and with deliberate falsification with regard to it. For himself, he says, all that he desired in fishing or hunting, was easily attainable, and fully enjoyed by himself and party. There are large numbers who agree with Mr. Murray in what he says, and have manifested the same by their hotel engagements the coming season.

The Rev. James B. Dunn, after an illness of about four months, resumed his pulpit labors at the Beech-street church yesterday. Rev. G. F. Warren, for the past two years pastor of the Baptist church, Malden, has accepted a cordial call to the pastorate of Bowdoin-square Baptist church, of this city, and will enter upon his duties at an early day. The Rev. D. C. Eddy, in his sermon of yesterday afternoon, spoke of promiscuous assemblies for dancing, "as an amusement that has more to do with domestic sorrows, and with divorces between husband and wife, than almost any other." There is a bit of truth in this that cannot be denied. Another of our ministers yesterday, in his prayer, wished the blessing of Heaven "on the young girls who come from the country, who are not only *half-clad* but *half-fed*, a result of being *half-paid*."

The second Massachusetts State Methodist Convention will be held at the Bromfield-street church, on the 14th and 15th of December. An interesting programme of exercises has been arranged. The Rev. John DeWitt has accepted the call to the pulpit of the Central Congregational church. In connection with this call, means have been adopted whereby the large debt on the church will be paid off. Mr. DeWitt will prove an acceptable and valuable accession to the Boston pulpit. A meeting of the Old South society was held a few evenings since at Freeman-place chapel, to consider the proposition made at a previous meeting for the purchase of land for the erection of a new house of worship at a point further removed from the centres of business, and more convenient to the residences of members than the present location. After some discussion a vote was passed, by 15 in the affirmative and 8 in the negative, to authorize the standing committee to procure a site for a new house of worship. Another vote was passed declaring that this action of the society does not contemplate the abandonment or demolition of the present house of worship. The vote as passed does not authorize the erection of a new building. For this purpose a subsequent vote of the pew proprietors will be necessary.

BOSTON YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The association will be obliged soon to vacate the rooms it has occupied for the past fifteen years. It now asks of the christian public the means to provide a building adapted to its work. This organization need not now urge its claims upon the confidence and regard of the christian community. During the eighteen years of its existence it has demonstrated its usefulness by practical results. By three daily prayer meetings at the rooms of the Association, public discourses on Sabbath evenings under its auspices, open-air services upon the Common and wharves, and its immense circulation of religious literature, it is able to reach with the Word of Truth large numbers of the population who, because strangers in the city, or from indifference to religion, do not attend the ministrations of the sanctuary. Especially during the late rebellion it has proved its efficiency through its perfectly organized Christian Commission, in which were united, in a common bond of sympathy, the several Evangelical denominations, and thereby developing an effective agency and influence in the conversion of souls scarcely equaled in the world's history.

The association propose a building, with a suitable reading-room on the street floor; a hall for concert and lecture purposes on the second floor, to accommodate about 400; a parlor, also committee and class room, on the same floor; and in the upper story a good gymnasium. This building is to be free, and then the annual donation of churches and individuals, with the annual memberships, would meet the expenses of this greatly enlarged work. There was notice given in the churches yesterday of a meeting of the ladies of Boston and vicinity at Chickering Hall on to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock to organize for active co-operation in this work for the fair. In the evening there is to be a meeting of the Fair Committee at the rooms, and of the Building Fund Committee at the house of the Chairman, Hon. E. S. Tobey, to act. A most enthusiastic meeting of young men was held at the room of the association Saturday evening to organize for this work. We are glad to see the energy and enthusiasm with which the friends of this association are entering upon this final effort to put this organization into working condition.

What shall Children Do on Sunday?

BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

You sent me several months ago a charming letter from a boy, who desired some light on the matter of *keeping Sunday*. It was a genuine letter. His Sunday hung heavily on his hands. He could not see why, after church was over, and he had bravely kept awake through the whole sermon, he could not get out his drawing materials and do a little sketching. Ten thousand boys would have said, each one, on reading it, "That's my case exactly." Every single subject in the kingdom of boyhood rebels either inwardly or outwardly, at the discipline of the Lord's Day. They are subdued, but not quieted. If they are susceptible to the sentiment of veneration, and have a reverence for the day as, in some mysterious way, holy, still they find much occasion of question and debate, as to the things proper for holidays. Why may one do one sort of thing and yet be forbidden another very much like it? The boy of the letter, mentioned at the beginning of this article, would say, Why may I sit at the window and look upon a tree, but not sketch the tree on paper? Why, if it is not wrong to paint it on the eye, is it sinful to picture it in a drawing-book?

Boys are not the only ones that are puzzled. Parents are constantly perplexed as to the true line of ethics. And the matter is hardly improved by the various suggestions made. We should make Sunday more social, says one. Visiting and walking in the fields, says another, aside from example leads to great laxity. One man thinks that, in towns and cities, Sunday is overburdened with religious exercises. But his neighbor declares that the only way to have his children out of mischief, is to keep them busy with meetings and Sunday schools, and so wear out their liveliness as one would keep down the spirits of a too lively colt by hard work.

The reading question is another perplexity. What *is* Sunday reading? What books and what papers are proper for the Lord's Day? When does Sunday begin, and when end? What is Sunday visiting? If farmer A may come three miles to church and go to his brother's house for the day, why may not all families visit their relatives on Sundays? These are specimens only of the questions that arise in every family where the parents conscientiously endeavor to keep the Lord's Day. A detailed answer would be voluminous. There are a few suggestions.

1. There is a PRINCIPLE, but there can be no RULE, of universal application in the matter of observing the Lord's Day. Rules must vary with circumstances, must be of one kind in a large family, and another where there are but two or three in the household. Rules, which in the city work well, would in the country be burdensome. The mode of carrying out the principle must be left to each householder for himself. And each one must be allowed, or rather enjoined to have freedom of conscience in the matter. And that liberty of conscience must not be conceded in words and then challenged in its practical development. A Christian is the Lord's freeman and not the Church's bondman.

2. The Jewish Sabbath was the vacation day of the week. *Rest from work* was its peculiar feature. The Christian Sunday, or, as it is perhaps better termed, the Lord's Day, is a personal memorial day. It celebrates the Lord's victory over suffering and death. Every Sunday morning is to bring to us that joy and rejoicing which befits the accomplishment of God's great mercy to the world. It is not only a day of vacation from work, but, likewise, a day of festive joyousness. There is nothing that so excites the imagination of children to extravagant joy, as the prospect, if at school, of going home, the promise of a visit to the old homestead where the grandparents live, or some aunt, or uncle, of great hearts, with houses that fairly glow with welcome to children. Now, this will come most nearly to the true conception of perfect Sunday feeling. The soul is let loose in the presence of a dear friend. It is not a day of machinery—of church-going, of schools, of You must not do this, and You must do that—but a day of liberty in Love. It is Christ's birth-day—that second birth from the mothering-tomb. When this sentiment is once excited it will hardly be possible to go wrong. But, to such as are slow of sentiment, the principle remains, that Sunday is to be given up to honoring the Lord Jesus Christ, by cultivating in our hearts a true spirit of Religion. Not a narrow religion of ordinances, restrictions, and burdensome duties, but a religion which around a deep spiritual center clusters all the affections and faculties of the mind. Anything is proper on the Lord's Day which would, if Jesus were upon earth and among us, show him that the day was kept in His honor. Whatever intellectual exercise, social pleasure, vivacity, or enjoyment, would have won a smile from Christ upon ingenuous youth seeking his favor on any day of the week, will please him full well on the Lord's day. We may be sure that our Lord loves to see liberty of soul, fullness of life, and innocent enjoyment, and that he has no pleasure in sodden dullness, and cold propriety, enforced by fear upon unwilling souls. He keeps Sunday who opens his heart more joyfully to Christ than on ordinary days. He breaks Sunday who all day long, grim and conscientious, keeps away from him that Love which, being of the essence of liberty, diffuses freedom of conduct, and elasticity of feeling. A child's laugh on Sunday *may* come up with more acceptance before Jesus, than the stern propriety of the teacher who makes it a day of conscientious bondage.

3. These views are fitted for grown people who know how to act from intuition of moral sentiment, or from well-defined principles. In managing a school, or a family, there will be an indispensable need of RULES, for those yet unable to grasp principles or sentiments. Although much may be done, and ought to be done, to make the day delightful to children, it can never be so managed but that bold and rampant natures will repine at self-government, and seek a certain liberty of self-indulgence. And in such cases, one of the results of firm and patient Sunday discipline will be to teach youngsters self-denial—one of the fundamental lessons of human life. Far better is it that a child should understand why he must refuse a desired course, or pursue an unwelcome one. But, if he cannot grasp the reason, he must "obey his parents in the Lord," because they are put in authority over him. In other words, we must do by children's Sundays just what we do with their clothes, their food, their companionship, their pleasures, and the whole economy of their lives, viz., exercise our superior judgment in the direction of theirs, as to the things which will make them happiest. After our best efforts, there must yet be a gentle authority in every Christian family in maintenance of the outward proprieties of the Lord's Day.

But, if once the parents have learned how free, how generous, how sympathizing, how familiar and loving Jesus is, and if they have a heart to set apart one day in the week, as a souvenir, a genial love celebration to him, it will not be long before the day will become a delight among the children, and honorable with all.—*Advance*.

Letter from Massachusetts.

WILBRAHAM, October 23d, 1869.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—It is presumed that publishers will print, and send out into the world, just that, and only that, which will reap for them a pecuniary harvest. It is their business to make money, and they are supposed to have no moral conscience beyond the sales of their literary catalogue.

Having no responsibility to society, they are solicitous about that only which affects their gains. It is immaterial what they publish, if they can only make their house popular, and their books vendible. There is no principle on which they receive manuscripts and transmute them into the printed page, beyond the selfish one of a successful, that is, a profitable circulation. What will not sell, whatever its merits, is rejected. It does not always matter that a book is morally doubtful, if the demand for it is large.

It becomes, therefore, a practical question how far authors themselves are answerable for the effects of their writings on the public mind, and whether they do not betray the trust which, by virtue of their talents, has been reposed in them, when they allow productions to go out from under their hands, which are likely to do more harm than good.

A simple magazine article may send a writer's name round the world, and with it all the rottenness of a bad man's memory; giving a literary resurrection to vice and shame which were sleeping in their corrupt grave. That article may be read by thousands and hundreds of thousands, of both sexes, and of all ages, not to settle a question of right to a possibly injured woman, but to satisfy a doubtful curiosity, and gratify a questionable taste.

For all the impure results of that lifting of the veil which of necessity must directly and indirectly flow, is the talented author of that article irresponsible? Does she hold that queenly pen as Eastern despots held their sceptres, to use it at her will? Where, then, is protection for our homes, for society, for a pure literature, such as will cultivate a correct taste, and lift up the standard of morality and virtue?

Faith and knowledge: "Faith for fools; knowledge for wise men." This is the watchword with which the assailants of a supernatural religion are pushing on their work, not of building up, but of tearing down. There is something animating; something which speaks of independence; something that seems decisive and final in such an oracular utterance; and it is not strange that immature and untrained minds are led away by the insinuating sophistry.

When it is considered, however, that all our knowledge hinges on faith; that the most we have ever learned is based on the confidence which we cherish in those who have taught us; nay, that our whole life is one complete example of seeing through a glass darkly; in the words of the Apostle, of walking by faith, not by right, it is strange that modest men, professing to be honest, should not understand that most of our knowledge must be taken on trust, and, reasoning from the analogies of this world, that when we enter the region of the spiritual, faith has its mission; yea, that faith is, indeed, the substance of things hoped for; the evidence of things not seen.

But so long as the world stands, there will be those, I suppose, who imagine they are just on the point of laying hand on the philosopher's stone, and that they had already crossed that sea of mystery which ebbs and flows between the seen and the unseen; between the known and the unknown. It is safe simply to suggest that more knowledge will have the happy effect of making men more modest; and more faith shall give them enlarged views of God, while it shall lift them up into His presence, and make them more like Him.

NORWOTTOCK.

Woman's Rights.

So many are breaking their lances, or at least subjecting them to the test of battle on the question indicated by the words "Woman's Rights," that there is hence a strong tendency to lead us all to "go in," not only with spear and shield, but the whole man.

We suppose there is no reason to expect that, on this coast, this matter will be pushed at present to the ultima thule, *i. e.*, to the extreme of testing the question of "Female Suffrage" by the votes of the people. But no one, who has watched carefully the course of discussion and action in some sections of the country, can fail to see that it is a *real* question, and that sooner or later we shall be obliged to speak and act upon it. Hence the deprecations of some, "Let the ladies alone," and of others, "Let us have peace," will probably have very little quietative effect. Let the question, then, be well aired. Let its true bearing on both sides and in all its aspects be fairly and truly shown; and let it be understood *now*, generally—as it seems to be already by some—that a few playful or sarcastic words by editors of public journals, and a few jokes and derisive smiles by others, who have them at command, will not lay the question and bring former quiet upon it.

A great many fallacies, and ungrounded assumptions have been used by those most ultra in the advocacy of woman's supposed rights. One of the fallacies is, that all are "old fogies" who oppose the advance of women to full fruition in these rights. This is supposed by those using it to prostrate legions of opponents at once; but in reality has just about as much claim to effective argument as heavy guns, loaded without ball, would have to be called an effective battery.

One of the ungrounded assumptions is, that there can be equality between the sexes only as there is equality in duty—*i. e.*, that they perform the *same* duties—equality in office, in employment, in everything. This may not only be characterized as an ungrounded assumption, but also as an absurdity; and we hope that by universal consent it will soon take its place among the absurdities that were. Neither the above-named fallacy nor assumption can well be noticed in direct and sober argument.

Another fallacy, more potent, is that those who oppose this supposed advance are woman-haters, or at least—what is no better—are desirous of keeping woman in a subject and oppressed condition, next to actual slavery, having no chance for development, and no field for influence and usefulness. The *fact* is *far* otherwise. No persons have so high a respect for woman, so exalted a view of her power for good when rightly directed, and for the renovation and advancement of society in every particular, as the most of those who oppose the ultraisms advocated under the general head of "Woman's Rights." And it is on account of this respect, this real devotion to her and to the true interests of society, as depending on her in a great degree, that they fear so much these ultra views.

The best of men morally, and of the very highest style of mental power and mental culture, look upon these continued and artful efforts to excite the female mind of the nation, and to induce women generally, under the idea of having suffered undue restraint and wrong in the past, to step out of their accustomed sphere into a new and for them untried one, much as the holy angels were supposed by Milton to look upon Eve's first temptation in the Garden by the artful and malicious Tempter. How *beautiful*, how *good* for food, and how desirable to make one *wise!* did that fruit appear under the consummate arts of that Tempter. But the fruit taken, superlative woe was the immediate result. So the class of men to whom we refer—though not claiming the holiness of the angels, but only something of their good-will and deep interest—believe that though the new position and new responsibilities, to which women are invited so eloquently and so artfully, are made to have so fair a look, and to be so desirable, will, when once entered upon, result in marring the social beauty and glory of our communities and nation in some sort as did the action of Eve at the first. So that nothing of the anticipated good and remarkable progress in everything will be realized, but the reverse entirely.

There are several very good reasons why the class of men just referred to take this view. Some of these I will allude to in short.

I. BIBLE INSTRUCTION.

They believe that the Bible is full and clear in regard to its statements respecting the *distinct duties and positions* of the sexes; and hence, when it is proposed to disregard these distinctions and obliterate sex, so far as these distinguish it, they see at once the lack of simple faith in God, and hand in hand with this, a spirit of insubordination to His will, disloyalty indeed to the Most High; and hence they see in the incipient stages of this movement for these, so-called, woman's rights, a temptation to depart from God and reject His counsels. And should it go on to the full attainment of the ends proposed, they believe that God's wisdom and counsels would be rejected, and a dire train of evils indicated in the above reference to Eve realized, and such as departure from God always entails on His people. It is this departure from God and His will, as indicated in His word, which they as christian men so greatly fear.

II. PHYSICAL INCOMPATIBILITY.

But descending from this high position, *i. e.*, the Word of God, in which we put most faith, and which would be a sufficient strong-hold were there no other, we pass to the ground which we hold in common with those who drop the Bible out of the account, and name another reason why the extreme views of the advocates of "Woman's Rights" should not prevail, which is, *physical incompatibility.*

As a general fact, women, both by physical and mental constitution, are not fitted to fill the places which men have mostly filled in the past. They cannot endure the physical and mental strain and pounding, which must necessarily be endured in those positions. Neither are the men at all *adapted*—if you grant that they are physically and mentally able—they are not at all *adapted* to fill the positions mostly occupied by women in the past. Look over scientifically, with the eye and skill of the master in anatomical science, at the whole bone and muscular structure, size and formation, from the brain to the fingers and feet, and no person of good, sound, common sense can fail to see that the Creator of such marked differences, planned also distinct offices and duties, which can no more be exchanged or transferred without injury to the natural powers, and futility in results, than can the powers of fatherhood and motherhood be transferred from one sex to the other, without injury and futility. It is evident that nature, or rather the great Author of nature, intended that the individuals adapted in structure and in other powers to become mothers, should also have as theirs the cares and duties of the nursery. And it is *equally* evident that if other duties much more widely extended in their scope, reaching on the one hand to those of the Executive at the Capital, and on the other to those of the officer and soldier or sailor, at the confines of the nation on land and sea, with those of the committee-room and forum of political conventions, and those of the ballot-box—embracing all grades of civil and military duty—be *thrust* upon them *or be taken* by them, the nursery would be sadly neglected. Indeed, the nursery might as well be abolished for the numbers, greater or less, who should give themselves heart and powers to any particular class of these duties. And, to say the least, the tendency would be very strong towards abolishing the nursery altogether, and making it an obsolete institution. Is it said that the nursery maids can attend to that? Then comes the question, too, can the *great mass* of mothers in the land, or those who should *be* mothers, *have* nursery maids? and the answer also so ready that none need be given here.

To what, then, does this proposed "revolution" clearly tend but to the extinction of the nation? and, should it become universal, to the extinction of the race as well?

But further, not to press this special point: men are as unfit to perform the duties, and fill the positions, which women now commonly occupy and fill, as women are those of men. Of course, there are exceptional cases; but what can men generally do in the sick room? What in the nursery? What in the thousand-and-one nice and delicate social and family matters in, which women are such adepts, and which would be simply lost to society and the family should they "revolutionize" themselves into office and into the positions of men generally? It would be like the elephant in the painter's studio, or the rhinoceros in the laundry.

But the main objection, after all, under the head of incompatibility is, that women by the change would *lose* their greatest and best power for wielding an influence and controlling society. The charm with which, as with the wand of the magician, they allay opposition, smooth difficulties, and stir up enthusiasm in every good cause, or as with the mantle of the prophet divide the seas, and thus make a way through the midst of the waves of commotion, would fall off at once with the change, as the glory from the fruit tree shaken by a mighty wind. In the family, in the social gathering, in dispensing charity and comforting the afflicted from house to house, in the gatherings of the masses on great occasions, in every conceivable place where virtuous women now have a position and hold almost boundless sway, as by angelic grace, how would that grace be marred, and as a consequence that sway lost when claimed as a right, or as it were by force, and not accepted as a willing tribute to modesty and purity and grace! When the claim to all this should be authoritatively made, as if by a power, and yet there were no two-fisted hands to enforce the claim.

No other power can be equal to that which women now hold; that is natural, and it is continually rising higher and higher under the sway of true christianity in every christian land.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this article, which has already reached a greater length than at first intended, we would say, let women accept and be contented with the lot and the sphere to which an infinitely wise and loving Father has adapted them, physically and mentally; such mainly as it has been in our country for a generation or more in the past. Content, we mean, not in the sense of using no effort to make it higher and wider in consistency with the sphere itself; but content with the sphere as such, and not desiring to step out of it into that, which we have endeavored to show God and nature have given to the other sex. Their own sphere presents high, noble, almost infinite possibilities. Holding a position at the very starting-point of existence among men, at the fountain-head of human being, what power in guiding the tiny stream; in shaping the form and giving characteristics to the widening and deepening current; and hence, in controlling almost completely its final, and may be majestic flow. Let them not look upon that position as one of meanness, of privation of rights, and of oppressive servitude; but from the possibilities which grow out of it, as thrice blessed and noble; as did the ancient mothers of Sparta, and the mothers of a commonwealth nobler and better than that of Sparta, even our own in the infancy of the Republic.

We rejoice in the widening and opening of avenues of usefulness and of employment—the means of livelihood to women—which the past few years have witnessed, and we hope coming years will give progress in this repect still; but not in any such sense as would change their sphere, or in any way tend to lessen the dependence of the sexes on each other; as this "Woman's Rights" movement, if carried fully out, will no doubt do. The best progress of the race rather demands that they should be more closely intertwined, and be more completely *one* than ever in the past, on principles of a just equality and yet distinction in spheres. PIONEER.

The Worm at the Root.

Mr. A. had long been enrolled among the people of God, but he had only a name to live. If at the prayer meeting at all, he occupied a seat far back in the house, as if wishing to escape observation. No sinner was warned by him; no desponding brother encouraged.

At length a time of general revival came. Mr. A. attended the meetings that were held, and his hard heart was touched, broken. In the presence of the great congregation he arose, and in deep humility made confession of sin.

He had been employed by parties to dispose of property in a distant part of the country, and a price had been named for which the property had been sold.

On the ground, Mr. A. soon ascertained that the property was far more valuable than had been supposed, and he readily made sale of it at much higher figures than had been named. This fact he concealed from the owners, putting into their hands an amount corresponding to the supposed value, and retaining for his own benefit the remainder. But money thus obtained brought only sorrow of heart and confusion of face. When he sat down to the communion-table, he felt that he was Judas. He could not urge sinners to forsake their sins, when he was cherishing iniquity. He could not pray, for God, he felt, had in wrath turned from him. When in his presence sin was rebuked, a voice seemed to say, "Thou art the man." Everything recalled his guilt to mind, yet he was too proud to make acknowledgment and restoration. This done, his soul again prospered. Once more the house of God was to him a delight, the house of prayer sweet, and the service he rendered to his God, joyful service.

He that covereth his sins shall not prosper; but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy.

The Double Harness.

Under this title the *Advance* publishes the following communication:

Here I am past sixty, and out of work. As I was taught in my childhood, it is time. Most of the fathers and brethren who entered the ministry when I did are gone, and no church cares to employ a toothless, dim-sighted, tottering old man, who had rather preach and pray and talk in old-fashioned Bible language, than make a Bible of nature or art. I was taught no handicraft in youth, and could never say to my people, as did one of my neighbors when some of his people thought of cutting down his salary, owing to the hard times: "Friends, I have heard words of sympathy and kindness, as if there was danger I should come to want. To all such I wish to say, that I came from a shoemaker's bench to this sacred place, and I shall be no more ashamed to go back to it for support than Paul was ashamed to make tents." I have thought that no man should be ushered into the ministry, or into any sphere of professional life, until he was master of some trade, by which he could earn his livelihood. But my observation and experience teach me that very few pastors can successfully prosecute the ministry and a secular calling, and the pastoral work it is which suffers in almost every case. The farming preacher, the medical, the teaching, the lecturing, and, I must add, the editorial preacher, as far as my observation extends, is *not* the man of God, and prayer, and holy influence the Church and the world need.

Perhaps westward this may be done, and is done. But I have not seen or heard of it in Yankee land. And I have seen, and heard, and felt the contrary.

A WARNING.—"This is a Private Way—Dangerous Passing." Such is the direction which we sometimes see in towns and cities, at the entrance of a street or lane. It tells us that we use it at our own risk, and that if injured while there we can claim no damages.

There is a way to heaven, the King's highway, the way of holiness, the way of the cross, which all are at liberty, and are invited, to enter. All who travel this way are sure of reaching heaven. It leadeth unto "life." But many are not satisfied with it. They must have ways of their own constructing, private paths to the Celestial City, which the King of the country has never adopted. Well would it be if the public were plainly advertised of these private and dangerous roads, "This is a Private Way—Dangerous Passing." All private roads to heaven are dangerous passings. They do not lead whither they profess. "Where is the wise? where is the scribe? Did not God make foolish the wisdom of the world? For since, in the wisdom God, of the world through its wisdom knew not God, God was pleased through the foolishness of preaching to save those who believe." Christ is "the way."

PORTRAIT OF ST. PAUL.—M. Renan gives the following description of Paul, which he gathers from various ancient authorities and one modern one, his own fertile fancy. The picture is coarser than, but quite as striking as, the famous one of Christ, which some good people have admired, and almost venerated, as if authentic. Of course it is utterly destitute of any basis of truth.

"Paul had a sickly appearance, which did not, as it appears, correspond with the greatness of his soul. He was ugly, short, thick-set, and stooping, and his broad shoulders awkwardly sustained a little, bald head. His sallow countenance was half hidden in a thick beard; his nose was aquiline, his eyes piercing, and his black and heavy eyebrows met across his forehead. Nor was there anything imposing in his speech; his timid and embarrassed air, and his incorrect language, gave at first but a poor idea of his eloquence. He shrewdly, however, gloried in his exterior defects, and even drew advantage therefrom. The Jewish race possessed the peculiarity of presenting at the same time types of the greatest beauty and the most thorough ugliness; but this Jewish ugliness is something quite apart by itself. Some of the strange visages which at first excite a smile, assume, when lighted up by emotion, a sort of deep brilliancy and majesty."

NOT TO THE POINT.—We find this anecdote current. It is striking, and we can imagine the difficulty one might have in replying at once to so arch an inquiry:

"A clergyman once asked Bishop Wilson to preach against the Wesleyan doctrine 'that the Christian can reach perfection.' The Bishop looked earnestly at the rector and asked: 'Are we in *much* danger of reaching that?'

But if the doctrine is affirmed that any state attainable by man *is* perfection—still further, that a state attained by many persons deserves that name—is there no danger of debasing the standard of Christian holiness? There may be no "danger" of reaching perfect holiness, but it is not an imaginary peril that something may be taken up with as amounting to that, which is truly at a great and sinful distance from it.

THERE is probably no person about any establishment so trying and disgusting as the tale-bearer, the scolder, the whisperer, and fault-finder. He makes enemies to himself and to his employer, and accomplishes nothing but misery to himself. We are told in the Bible that "the tale-bearer is worse than the thief," and among the six things that God hates is "he that soweth discord among brethren."

Ministerial and Church Directory.

LOCATION.	NAME.	PASTOR.	SUPT. SAB. SCHOOL.
CALIFORNIA.			
	Congregational.		
Alameda	First Congregational		
Antioch	First Congregational	Rev. C. H. Pope	
Benicia	Teacher	Rev. T. H. Rouse	
Cache Creek	First Congregational	Rev. T. Thacher	
Colico	First Congregational	Rev. J. M. Woodman, Acting	
Clayton	First Congregational	Rev. M. Harker, Acting	
Cloverdale	First Congregational	Rev. J. S. Berger, Acting	
Coloma	First Congregational		
Copperopolis	First Congregational		
Dixon	First Congregational	Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting	
Douglas Flatt			
Dutch Flat	First Congregational	Rev. H. Cummings	
Eden Plain	First Congregational	Rev. R. Graves, Acting	J. S. Filloon
El Dorado	First Congregational		
Eureka	First Congregational	Rev. J. T. Wills	
Folsom	First Congregational		
Grass Valley	First Congregational	Rev. T. G. Thurston, Acting	
Haywards	Eden Congregational	Rev. B. N. Seymour	
Hydesville	Congregational	Rev. L. W. Winslow, Acting	
Lincoln	First Congregational	Rev. J. N. Hubbard, Acting	
Lockeford	First Congregational	Rev. J. J. Powell, Acting	
Los Angeles	First Congregational	Rev. I. W. Atherton, Acting	
Mukelumne Hill	First Congregational		
Murphy's	First Congregational		
Nevada, cor Church and Main streets	First Congregational	Rev. A. Parker, Acting	
Nevada City			
Nortonville	First Congregational	Rev. J. T. Owens	
Oakland, Broadway bet 10th and 11th	First Congregational	Rev. George Mosar, D.D	Dr. E. E. Cole
Oakland, at the Point	Second Congregational	Rev. E. Corwin	Henry A. Palmer
Oakland	Prof. College of California	Rev. M. Kellogg	
Oakland	Teacher	Rev. E. G. Beckwith	
Oakland	Editor of Pacific	Rev. S. Y. Blakeslee	
Oakland	Without charge	Rev. J. E. Benton	
Oroville	First Congregational		
Petaluma, cor Fifth and B streets	First Congregational	Rev. J. S. Hutchins	
Pescadero	First Congregational	Rev. G. R. Ellis, Acting	
Poland	First Congregational	Rev. J. J. Powell, Acting	
Redwood	First Congregational	H. E. Jewett	
Rio Vista	Congregational		
Rocklin	Congregational	Rev. J. K. Hubbard, in charge	
Sacramento, Sixth street, bet I and J	First Church of Christ	Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D D	
San Andreas	First Congregational		
San Bernardino	First Congregational		
San Buenaventura	Congregational	Rev. S. Bristol, in charge	
San Francisco, cor Cal'a and Dupont	First Congregational	Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D	L. B. Benchley
San Francisco, Taylor near O'ary	Second Congregational	Rev. J. A. Benton, Acting	E. D. Sawyer
San Francisco, cor Fifteenth & Mission	Third Congregational	Rev. W. C. Pond	Amasa Pratt
San Francisco, bet Stockton & Powell	Green St. Congregational	Rev. S. S. Crowell, Acting	H. H. Lawrence
San Francisco, cor Silver and Third	South Park Congregat'l		E. P. Billings
San Francisco, cor Sac'to and Dramm	Mariners', (undenomin'l)	Rev. J. Howells	F. W. Gill
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San Francisco	City Missionary	Rev. J. P. Moore	
San Francisco	Editor of Bulletin	Rev. W. C. Bartlett	
San Francisco	Prof. Theolog'l Seminary	Rev. J. A. Benton	
San Juan	First Congregational	Rev. W. L. Jones, Acting	
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Santa Barbara	First Congregational	Rev. E. M. Betts	
Santa Barbara	Editor	Rev. J. A. Johnson	
Santa Cruz	First Congregational	Rev. W Frear	
Satacoy	First Congregational	Rev. S. Bristol, Acting	
Soquel	First Congregational	Rev. W. A. Tenney, Acting	
Stockton, Miners' Avenue	First Congregational	Rev. J. A. Daly	
Wheatland	First Congregational		
Woodbridge	First Congregational	Rev. J. J. Powell, in charge	
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Astoria	First Congregational	Rev D. B. Gray, Acting	
Dalles	First Congregational	Rev. T. Condon, Acting	
Dalles	Teacher	Rev. J. W. Miller, Acting	
Eugene	Without charge	Rev. J. H. D. Henderson	
Forest Grove	First Congregational	Rev. S. H. Marsh, D. D., Acting	
Forest Grove	Pres't Pacific University	Rev. S. H. Marsh, D. D	
Forest Grove	Prof. Pacific University	Rev. H. Lyman	
Forest Grove	Without charge	Rev. E. Walker, Acting	
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Oregon City	First Congregational	Rev. E. Gerry, Acting	
Portland	First Congregational	Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D.D	
Salem	First Congregational	Rev. P. S. Knight	
Salem	Without charge	Rev. O. Dickinson	
Salem	Without charge	Rev. J. F. Damon	
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Walla Walla	Missionary and Teacher	Rev. C. Eells	
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Alvarado	First Presbyterian		
Brooklyn	First Presbyterian		
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Centerville	Presb. Home Missionary	Rev. W. W. Brier	
Columbia	First Presbyterian		
Gilroy	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. H. McLaughlin, Acting	
Marysville	First Presbyterian	Rev. W. McKaig, D.D	
Mendocino	First Presbyterian	Rev. S. P. Whiting, Acting	
Napa	Without charge	Rev. J. S Wilie	
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Oakland	College of California	Rev. S. H. Wiley	
Oakland	Teacher	Rev. D. McClure	
Oakland	Without charge	Rev. J Sessions, D.D	
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Red Bluff	First Presbyterian		
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San Jose	First Presbyterian	Rev. James Skinner, Acting	
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Watsonville	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. J. Compton, Acting	
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Ione	First Presbyterian	Rev. O. Hemstreet, Acting	
Jackson	First Presbyterian		
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Napa		Rev. J. Wylie	
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Woman's Rights.

So many are breaking their lances, or at least subjecting them to the test of battle on the question indicated by the words "Woman's Rights," that there is hence a strong tendency to lead us all to "go in," not only with spear and shield, but the whole man.

We suppose there is no reason to expect that, on this coast, this matter will be pushed at present to the ultima thule, *i. e.*, to the extreme of testing the question of "Female Suffrage" by the votes of the people. But no one, who has watched carefully the course of discussion and action in some sections of the country, can fail to see that it is a *real* question, and that sooner or later we shall be obliged to speak and act upon it. Hence the deprecations of some, "Let the ladies alone," and of others, "Let us have peace," will probably have very little quietative effect. Let the question, then, be well aired. Let its true bearing on both sides and in all its aspects be fairly and truly shown; and let it be understood *now*, generally—as it seems to be already by some—that a few playful or sarcastic words by editors of public journals, and a few jokes and derisive smiles by others, who have them at command, will not lay the question and bring former quiet upon it.

A great many fallacies, and ungrounded assumptions have been used by those most ultra in the advocacy of woman's supposed rights. One of the fallacies is, that all are "old fogies" who oppose the advance of women to full fruition in these rights. This is supposed by those using it to prostrate legions of opponents at once; but in reality has just about as much claim to effective argument as heavy guns, loaded without ball, would have to be called an effective battery.

One of the ungrounded assumptions is, that there can be equality between the sexes only as there is equality in duty—*i. e.*, that they perform the *same* duties—equality in office, in employment, in everything. This may not only be characterized as an ungrounded assumption, but also as an absurdity; and we hope that by universal consent it will soon take its place among the absurdities that were. Neither the above-named fallacy nor assumption can well be noticed in direct and sober argument.

Another fallacy, more potent, is that those who oppose this supposed advance are woman-haters, or at least—what is no better—are desirous of keeping woman in a subject and oppressed condition, next to actual slavery, having no chance for development, and no field for influence and usefulness. The *fact* is *far* otherwise. No persons have so high a respect for woman, so exalted a view of her power for good when rightly directed, and for the renovation and advancement of society in every particular, as the most of those who oppose the ultraisms advocated under the general head of "Woman's Rights." And it is on account of this respect, this real devotion to her and to the true interests of society, as depending on her in a great degree, that they fear so much these ultra views.

The best of men morally, and of the very highest style of mental power and mental culture, look upon these continued and artful efforts to excite the female mind of the nation, and to induce women generally, under the idea of having suffered undue restraint and wrong in the past, to step out of their accustomed sphere into a new and for them untried one, much as the holy angels were supposed by Milton to look upon Eve's first temptation in the Garden by the artful and malicious Tempter. How *beautiful*, how *good* for food, and how desirable to make one *wise!* did that fruit appear under the consummate arts of that Tempter. But the fruit taken, superlative woe was the immediate result. So the class of men to whom we refer—though not claiming the holiness of the angels, but only something of their good-will and deep interest—believe that though the new position and new responsibilities, to which women are invited so eloquently and so artfully, are made to have so fair a look, and to be so desirable, will, when once entered upon, result in marring the social beauty and glory of our communities and nation in some sort as did the action of Eve at the first. So that nothing of the anticipated good and remarkable progress in everything will be realized, but the reverse entirely.

There are several very good reasons why the class of men just referred to take this view. Some of these I will allude to in short.

I. BIBLE INSTRUCTION.

They believe that the Bible is full and clear in regard to its statements respecting the *distinct duties and positions* of the sexes; and hence, when it is proposed to disregard these distinctions and obliterate sex, so far as these distinguish it, they see at once the lack of simple faith in God; and hand in hand with this, a spirit of insubordination to His will, disloyalty indeed to the Most High; and hence they see in the incipient stages of this movement for these, so-called, woman's rights, a temptation to depart from God and reject His counsels. And should it go on to the full attainment of the ends proposed, they believe that God's wisdom and counsels would be rejected, and a dire train of evils indicated in the above reference to Eve realized; and such as departure from God always entails on His people. It is this departure from God and His will, as indicated in His word, which they as christian men so greatly fear.

II. PHYSICAL INCOMPATIBILITY.

But descending from this high position, *i. e.*, the Word of God, in which we put most faith, and which would be a sufficient strong-hold were there no other, we pass to the ground which we hold in common with those who drop the Bible out of the account, and name another reason why the extreme views of the advocates of "Woman's Rights" should not prevail, which is, *physical incompatibility*.

As a general fact, women, both by physical and mental constitution, are not fitted to fill the places which men have mostly filled in the past. They cannot endure the physical and mental strain and pounding, which must necessarily be endured in those positions. Neither are the men at all *adapted*—if you grant that they are physically and mentally able—they are not at all *adapted* to fill the positions mostly occupied by women in the past. Look over scientifically, with the eye and skill of the master in anatomical science, at the whole bone and muscular structure, size and formation, from the brain to the fingers and feet, and no person of good, sound, common sense can fail to see that the Creator of such marked differences, planned also distinct offices and duties, which can no more be exchanged or transferred without injury to the natural powers, and futility in results, than can the powers of fatherhood and motherhood be transferred from one sex to the other, without injury and futility. It is evident that nature, or rather the great Author of nature, intended that the individuals adapted in structure and in other powers to become mothers, should also have as theirs the cares and duties of the nursery. And it is *equally* evident that if other duties much more widely extended in their scope, reaching on the one hand to those of the Executive at the Capital, and on the other to those of the officer and soldier or sailor, at the confines of the nation on land and sea, with those of the committee-room and forum of political conventions, and those of the ballot-box—embracing all grades of civil and military duty—be *thrust* upon them *or be taken* by them, the nursery would be sadly neglected. Indeed, the nursery might as well be abolished for the numbers, greater or less, who should give themselves heart and powers to any particular class of these duties. And, to say the least, the tendency would be very strong towards abolishing the nursery altogether, and making it an obsolete institution. Is it said that the nursery maids can attend to that? Then comes the question, too, can the *great mass* of mothers in the land, or those who should *be* mothers, *have* nursery maids? and the answer also so ready that none need be given here.

To what, then, does this proposed "revolution" clearly tend but to the extinction of the nation? and, should it become universal, to the extinction of the race as well?

But further, not to press this special point: men are as unfit to perform the duties, and fill the positions, which women now commonly occupy and fill, as women are those of men. Of course, there are exceptional cases; but what can men generally do in the sick room? What in the nursery? What in the thousand-and-one nice and delicate social and family matters in, which women are such adepts, and which would be simply lost to society and the family should they "revolutionize" themselves into office and into the positions of men generally? It would be like the elephant in the painter's studio, or the rhinoceros in the laundry.

But the main objection, after all, under the head of incompatibility is, that women by the change would *lose* their greatest and best power for wielding an influence and controlling society. The charm with which, as with the wand of the magician, they allay opposition, smooth difficulties, and stir up enthusiasm in every good cause, or as with the mantle of the prophet divide the seas, and thus make a way through the midst of the waves of commotion, would fall off at once with the change, as the glory from the fruit tree shaken by a mighty wind. In the family, in the social gathering, in dispensing charity and comforting the afflicted from house to house, in the gatherings of the masses on great occasions, in every conceivable place where virtuous women now have a position and hold almost boundless sway, as by angelic grace, how would that grace be marred, and as a consequence that sway lost when claimed as a right, or as it were by force, and not accepted as a willing tribute to modesty and purity and grace! When the claim to all this should be authoritatively made, as if by a power, and yet there were no two-fisted hands to enforce the claim.

No other power can be equal to that which women now hold; that is natural, and it is continually rising higher and higher under the sway of true christianity in every christian land.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this article, which has already reached a greater length than at first intended, we would say, let women accept and be contented with the lot and the sphere to which an infinitely wise and loving Father has adapted them, physically and mentally; such mainly as it has been in our country for a generation or more in the past. Content, we mean, not in the sense of using no effort to make it higher and wider in consistency with the sphere itself; but content with the sphere as such, and not desiring to step out of it into that, which we have endeavored to show God and nature have given to the other sex. Their own sphere presents high, noble, almost infinite possibilities. Holding a position at the very starting-point of existence among men, at the fountain-head of human being, what power in guiding the tiny stream; in shaping the form and giving characteristics to the widening and deepening current; and hence, in controlling almost completely its final, and may be majestic flow. Let them not look upon that position as one of meanness, of privation of rights, and of oppressive servitude; but from the possibilities which grow out of it, as thrice blessed and noble; as did the ancient mothers of Sparta, and the mothers of a commonwealth nobler and better than that of Sparta, even our own in the infancy of the Republic.

We rejoice in the widening and opening of avenues of usefulness and of employment—the means of livelihood to women—which the past few years have witnessed, and we hope coming years will give progress in this repect still; but not in any such sense as would change their sphere, or in any way tend to lessen the dependence of the sexes on each other; as this "Woman's Rights" movement, if carried fully out, will no doubt do. The best progress of the race rather demands that they should be more closely intertwined, and be more completely *one* than ever in the past, on principles of a just equality and yet distinction in spheres. PIONEER.

The Worm at the Root.

Mr. A. had long been enrolled among the people of God, but he had only a name to live. If at the prayer meeting at all, he occupied a seat far back in the house, as if wishing to escape observation. No sinner was warned by him; no desponding brother encouraged.

At length a time of general revival came. Mr. A. attended the meetings that were held, and his hard heart was touched, broken. In the presence of the great congregation he arose, and in deep humility made confession of sin.

He had been employed by parties to dispose of property in a distant part of the country, and a price had been named for which the property had been sold.

On the ground, Mr. A. soon ascertained that the property was far more valuable than had been supposed, and he readily made sale of it at much higher figures than had been named. This fact he concealed from the owners, putting into their hands an amount corresponding to the supposed value, and retaining for his own benefit the remainder. But money thus obtained brought only sorrow of heart and confusion of face. When he sat down to the communion-table, he felt that he was Judas. He could not urge sinners to forsake their sins, when he was cherishing iniquity. He could not pray, for God, he felt, had in wrath turned from him. When in his presence sin was rebuked, a voice seemed to say, "Thou art the man." Everything recalled his guilt to mind, yet he was too proud to make acknowledgment and restoration. This done, his soul again prospered. Once more the house of God was to him a delight, the house of prayer sweet, and the service he rendered to his God, joyful service.

He that covereth his sins shall not prosper; but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy.

The Double Harness.

Under this title the *Advance* publishes the following communication:

Here I am past sixty, and out of work. As I was taught in my childhood, it is time. Most of the fathers and brethren who entered the ministry when I did are gone, and no church cares to employ a toothless, dim-sighted, tottering old man, who had rather preach and pray and talk in old-fashioned Bible language, than make a Bible of nature or art. I was taught no handicraft in youth, and could never say to my people, as did one of my neighbors when some of his people thought of cutting down his salary, owing to the hard times: "Friends, I have heard words of sympathy and kindness, as if there was danger I should come to want. To all such I wish to say, that I came from a shoemaker's bench to this sacred place, and I shall be no more ashamed to go back to it for support than Paul was ashamed to make tents." I have thought that no man should be ushered into the ministry, or into any sphere of professional life, until he was master of some trade, by which he could earn his livelihood. But my observation and experience teach me that very few pastors can successfully prosecute the ministry and a secular calling, and the pastoral work it is which suffers in almost every case. The farming preacher, the medical, the teaching, the lecturing, and, I must add, the editorial preacher, as far as my observation extends, is *not* the man of God, and prayer, and holy influence the Church and the world need.

Perhaps westward this may be done, and is done. But I have not seen or heard of it in Yankee land. And I have seen, and heard, and felt the contrary.

A WARNING.—"This is a Private Way—Dangerous Passing." Such is the direction which we sometimes see in towns and cities, at the entrance of a street or lane. It tells us that we use it at our own risk, and that if injured while there we can claim no damages.

There is a way to heaven, the King's highway, the way of holiness, the way of the cross, which all are at liberty, and are invited, to enter. All who travel this way are sure of reaching heaven. It leadeth unto "life." But many are not satisfied with it. They must have ways of their own constructing, private paths to the Celestial City, which the King of the country has never adopted. Well would it be if the public were plainly advertised of these private and dangerous roads, "This is a Private Way—Dangerous Passing." All private roads to heaven are dangerous passings. They do not lead whither they profess. "Where is the wise? where is the scribe? Did not God make foolish the wisdom of the world? For since, in the wisdom God, of the world through its wisdom knew not God, God was pleased through the foolishness of preaching to save those who believe." Christ is "the way."

PORTRAIT OF ST. PAUL.—M. Renan gives the following description of Paul, which he gathers from various ancient authorities and one modern one, his own fertile fancy. The picture is coarser than, but quite as striking as, the famous one of Christ, which some good people have admired, and almost venerated, as if authentic. Of course it is utterly destitute of any basis of truth.

"Paul had a sickly appearance, which did not, as it appears, correspond with the greatness of his soul. He was ugly, short, thick-set, and stooping, and his broad shoulders awkwardly sustained a little, bald head. His sallow countenance was half hidden in a thick beard; his nose was aquiline, his eyes piercing, and his black and heavy eyebrows met across his forehead. Nor was there anything imposing in his speech; his timid and embarrassed air, and his incorrect language, gave at first but a poor idea of his eloquence. He shrewdly, however, gloried in his exterior defects, and even drew advantage therefrom. The Jewish race possessed the peculiarity of presenting at the same time types of the greatest beauty and the most thorough ugliness; but this Jewish ugliness is something quite apart by itself. Some of the strange visages which at first excite a smile, assume, when lighted up by emotion, a sort of deep brilliancy and majesty."

NOT TO THE POINT.—We find this anecdote current. It is striking, and we can imagine the difficulty one might have in replying at once to so arch an inquiry:

"A clergyman once asked Bishop Wilson to preach against the Wesleyan doctrine 'that the Christian can reach perfection.' The Bishop looked earnestly at the rector and asked: 'Are we in *much* danger of reaching that?'

But if the doctrine is affirmed that any state attainable by man *is* perfection—still further, that a state attained by many persons deserves that name—is there no danger of debasing the standard of Christian holiness? There may be no "danger" of reaching perfect holiness, but it is not an imaginary peril that something may be taken up with as amounting to that, which is truly at a great and sinful distance from it.

THERE is probably no person about any establishment so trying and disgusting as the tale-bearer, the scolder, the whisperer, and fault-finder. He makes enemies to himself and to his employer, and accomplishes nothing but misery to himself. We are told in the Bible that "the tale-bearer is worse than the thief," and among the six things that God hates is "he that soweth discord among brethren."

Ministerial and Church Directory.

LOCATION.	NAME.	PASTOR.	SUPT. SAB. SCHOOL.
CALIFORNIA.	*Congregational.*		
Angels Camp			
Antioch	First Congregational		
Benicia	First Congregational	Rev. C. H. Pope	
Benicia	Teacher	Rev. T. H. Rouse	
Cache Creek	First Congregational	Rev. T. Thacher	
Chico	First Congregational	Rev. J. M. Woodman, Acting	
Clayton	First Congregational	Rev. M. Harker, Acting	
Cloverdale	First Congregational	Rev. J. S. Berger, Acting	
Coloma	First Congregational		
Copperopolis	First Congregational		
Dixon	First Congregational	Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting	
Douglass Flatt			
Dutch Flat	First Congregational	Rev. H. Cummings	
Eden Plain	First Congregational	Rev. R. Graves, Acting	J. S. Filloon
El Dorado	First Congregational		
Eureka	First Congregational	Rev. J. T. Wills	
Folsom	First Congregational		
Grass Valley	First Congregational	Rev. T. G. Thurston, Acting	
Haywards	Eden Congregational	Rev. B. N. Seymour	
Hydesville	Congregational	Rev. L. W. Winslow, Acting	
Lincoln	First Congregational	Rev J. N. Hubbard, Acting	
Lockeford	First Congregational	Rev. J. J. Powell, Acting	
Los Angeles	First Congregational	Rev. I. W. Atherton, Acting	
Mokelumne Hill	First Congregational		
Murphy's	First Congregational		
Nevada, cor Church and Main streets	First Congregational	Rev. A. Parker, Acting	
Nevada City			
Nortonville	First Congregational	Rev. J. T. Owens	
Oakland, Broadway bet 10th and 11th	First Congregational	Rev. George Mosar, D.D	Dr. R. E. Cole
Oakland, at the Point	Second Congregational	Rev. E. Corwin	Henry A. Palmer
Oakland	Prof. College of California	Rev. M. Kellogg	
Oakland	Teacher	Rev. E. G. Beckwith	
Oakland	Editor of Pacific	Rev. S. Y. Blakeslee	
Oakland	Without charge	Rev. J. E. Benton	
Oroville	First Congregational		
Petaluma, cor Fifth and B streets	First Congregational	Rev. J. S. Hutchins	
Pescadero	First Congregational	Rev. G. R. Ellis, Acting	
Poland	First Congregational	Rev. J. J. Powell, Acting	
Redwood	First Congregational	H. E. Jewett	
Rio Vista	Congregational		
Rocklin	Congregational	Rev. J. N. Hubbard, in charge	
Sacramento, Sixth street, bet I and J	First Church of Christ	Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D D	
San Andreas	First Congregational		
San Bernardino	First Congregational		
San Buenaventura	Congregational	Rev. S. Bristol, in charge	
San Francisco, cor Cal'a and Dupont	First Congregational	Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D	L. B. Benchley
San Francisco, Taylor near G'ary	Second Congregational	Rev. J. A. Benton, Acting	E. D. Sawyer
San Francisco, cor Fifteenth & Mission	Third Congregational	Rev. W. C. Pond	Amasa Pratt
San Francisco, bet Stockton & Powell	Green St. Congregational	Rev. M. S. Croswell, Acting	H. H. Lawrence
San Francisco, cor Silver and Third	South Park Congregat'l		E. P. Billings
San Francisco, cor Sac'to and Drumm	Mariners', (undenomin'l)	Rev. J. Howells	F. W. Gill
San Francisco	Agent of A. H. M. Society	Rev. J. H. Warren	
San Francisco	City Missionary	Rev. J. P. Moore	
San Francisco	Editor of Bulletin	Rev. W. C. Bartlett	
San Francisco	Prof. Theolog'l Seminary	Rev. J. A. Benton	
San Juan	First Congregational	Rev. W. L. Jones, Acting	
San Mateo	First Congregational	Rev. A. M. Goodnough, Acting	
Santa Barbara	First Congregational	Rev. E. M. Betts	
Santa Barbara	Editor	Rev. J. A. Johnson	
Santa Cruz	First Congregational	Rev. W. Frear	
Satacoy	First Congregational	Rev. S. Bristol, Acting	
Soquel	First Congregational	Rev. W. A. Tenney, Acting	
Stockton, Miners' Avenue	First Congregational	Rev. J. A. Daly	
Wheatland	First Congregational		
Woodbridge	First Congregational	Rev. J. J. Powell, in charge	
OREGON.			
Albany	First Congregational	Rev. J. C. Butcher	
Astoria	First Congregational	Rev D. B. Gray, Acting	
Dalles	First Congregational	Rev. T. Condon, Acting	
Dallas	Teacher	Rev. J. W. Miller, Acting	
Eugene	Without charge	Rev. J. H. D. Henderson	
Forest Grove	First Congregational	Rev. S. H. Marsh, D. D., Acting	
Forest Grove	Pres't Pacific University	Rev. S. H. Marsh, D. D	
Forest Grove	Prof. Pacific University	Rev. I. Lyman	
Forest Grove	Without charge	Rev. E. Walker, Acting	
Hillsboro'	First Congregational		
Oregon City	First Congregational	Rev. E. Gerry, Acting	
Portland	First Congregational	Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D.D	
Salem	First Congregational	Rev. P. S. Knight	
Salem	Without charge	Rev. O. Dickinson	
Salem	Without charge	Rev. J. F. Damon	
WASHINGTON TER.			
Olympia	Missionary	Rev. C. A. Huntington	
Walla Walla	First Congregational	Rev. P. B. Chamberlain, Acting	
Walla Walla	Missionary and Teacher	Rev. C. Eells	
CALIFORNIA.	*Presbyterian, N. S.*		
Alameda	First Presbyterian	Rev. C. F. Dewing, Acting	
Alvarado	First Presbyterian		
Brooklyn	First Presbyterian		
Centerville	Without Charge	Rev. W. F. B. Lynch	
Centerville	Presb. Home Missionary	Rev. W. W. Brier	
Columbia	First Presbyterian		
Gilroy	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. H. McLaughlin, Acting	
Marysville	First Presbyterian	Rev. W. McKaig, D.D	
Mendocino	First Presbyterian	Rev. S. P. Whiting, Acting	
Napa	Without charge	Rev. J. S. Wilie	
Oakland, Broadway, bet. 12th and 13th	First Presbyterian	Rev. Dr. Poor, Pastor elect	
Oakland	College of California	Rev. S. H. Willey	
Oakland	Teacher	Rev. D. McClure	
Oakland	Without charge	Rev. J. Sessions, D.D	
Oakland	Pres't Fem. Col. of Pacific	Rev. E. D. Walsworth, D.D	
Placerville	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. M. Newell	
Red Bluff	First Presbyterian		
San Buenaventura	Presbyterian	Rev. T. E. Taylor, Acting	
San Francisco, Mission St. bet. 3d & 4th	Howard Presbyterian	Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D.D	S. I. C. Sweny
San Francisco, Fell St., near Octavia	Westminster Presbyterian	Rev. I. N. Hurd, Acting	Charles Geddes
San Francisco, cor. Folsom & Seventh	Emanuel Presbyterian	Rev. J. Pierpont, Acting	
San Francisco, Potrero	Olivet Presbyterian	Rev. John Brown, Acting	
Santa Clara	First Presbyterian	Rev. L. P. Webber, Acting	
San Jose	First Presbyterian	Rev. James Skinner, Acting	
San Leandro	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. H. Sloat	
Sonora	First Presbyterian		
Watsonville	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. J. Compton, Acting	
NEVADA.			
Austin	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. M. Stewart, Acting	
Carson	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. Frazer, Acting	
Carson	State Geologist	Rev. A. F. White	
Virginia	First Presbyterian		
CALIFORNIA.	*Presbyterian, O. S.*		
Amador	First Presbyterian		
Arcata	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. S. Todd, Acting	
Benicia	First Presbyterian	Rev. S. Woodbridge, D.D	
Bloomfield	Big Valley Presbyterian	Rev. L. Thompson, Acting	
Bodega	Shiloh Presbyterian		
Chico	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. Fairbairn, Acting	
Healdsburg	First Presbyterian		
Ione	First Presbyterian	Rev. O. Hemstreet, Acting	
Jackson	First Presbyterian		
Napa	First Presbyterian	Rev. R. Wylie	
Napa		Rev. J. Wylie	
Rio Vista	Without charge	Rev. B. J. Low	
Sacramento, cor. Sixth and I streets	Westminster Presbyterian	Rev. F. L. Nash	
San Diego	Presbyterian	Rev. James Woods, Acting	
San Francisco, Stockton street	First Presbyterian	Rev. T. M. Cunningham, D.D	Geo. Mearns
San Francisco, N W cor Powell & Geary	Calvary Presbyterian	Rev C. Wadsworth, D.D	James E. Roberts
San Francisco, Mission bet 5th and 6th	Central Presbyterian	Rev. J. G. Fackler	Stephen Franklin
San Francisco, cor Larkin and Pacific	Larkin St. Presbyterian	Rev. J. H. McMonagle	
San Francisco, cor 22d and Folsom Sts.		Rev. J. H. Marr	
San Francisco	United Presbyterian	Rev. M. M. Gibson	J. Kirkpatrick
San Francisco	Chinese Missionary	Rev. A. W. Loomis	
San Francisco	Asst. Am. Bible Society	Rev. F. Ruel	
San Francisco	Principal City College	Rev. P. Y. Veeder	
San Francisco	Principal Female Semin'y	Rev. C. R. Clarke	
San Francisco		Rev. Albert Williams	
San Francisco		Rev. W. H. Cain	
San Francisco	Teacher	Rev. J. Phelps, D.D	
San Francisco	Agent Pres. Board of Ed	Rev. S. T. Wells	
Santa Barbara	First Presbyterian	Rev. H. H. Dobbins, Acting	
Santa Rosa	First Presbyterian	Rev. T. Frazer, Acting	
San Rafael			
Scott Valley	First Presbyterian		
Silveyville	Westminster Presbyterian	Rev. B. B. Bonham	
Smartsville	First Presbyterian		
Stockton	First Presbyterian	Rev. B. E. S. Ely, Acting	
Tomales	First Presbyterian	Rev. Mr. Hammond	
Two Rocks	First Presbyterian	Rev. Mr. Hammond	
Vallejo	First Presbyterian	Rev. N. B. Klink, Acting	
Visalia	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. Edwards, Acting	
Walnut Creek	Preaching Station	Rev. H. R. Avery, in charge	
Yreka	Without charge	Rev. R. McCulloch	
OREGON.			
Albany	First Presbyterian	Rev E. K. Geary, Acting	
Ashland	Preaching Station		
Brownsville		Rev. R. Robe, Acting	
Brownsville	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. S. Reasoner	
Calapooia	First Presbyterian	Rev. E. R. Geary, Acting	
Clatsop	First Presbyterian	Rev. L. Thompson, Acting	
Corvallis		Rev. A. Simpson, Acting	
Diamond Hills	First Presbyterian	Rev R. Robe, Acting	
Eugene City	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. A. Hanna, in charge	
Jacksonville	First Presbyterian	Rev. M. A. Williams, Acting	
Pleasant Grove	First Presbyterian	Rev. E. R. Geary, Acting	
Portland		Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D.D	
WASHINGTON TER.			
Olympia	First Presbyterian		
Seattle	Preaching Station	Rev. M. Whitworth, in charge	
Steilacoom	First Presbyterian	Rev. Geo. W. Sloan	

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Literary Notices.

MAN IN GENESIS AND GEOLOGY; or, the Biblical Account of Man's Creation, tested by Scientific Theories of his Origin and Antiquity. By Jos. P. Thompson, D.D., LL.D. New York: Samuel R. Wells, publisher. 1870. pp. 149; 12 mo. San Francisco: A. Roman & Co.

In the, as reported, discourse delivered in the Unitarian church, on Geary street, in this city, two or three Sundays ago, we were pleased to see that Dr. Thomas Hill's conclusions, as a mathematical reasoner, were strongly in favor of the Inspired origin of the Biblical account of the Creation. It is such an account that no other supposition concerning its origin satisfies the mind. Dr. Thompson, in the first lecture of the book before us, makes the same point. Any candid comparison of this narrative of the Creation with those contained in any other cosmogonies, and even the noting of the remarkable correspondence in the general with the order of the Creation as partly unveiled by scientific discovery, must emphasize the conviction that this narrative is inspired. This remarkable correspondence is set forth well; but not, we think, with eminent fullness in the second lecture, as well as in the first, of this treatise. The third and fourth lectures are devoted to the adverse criticism of those scientific theories of man's origin, which ascribe it to a principle of development from inferior orders of being. The latter of these two lectures is more elaborately written, having been wrought into an address at a college commencement. Proceeding, in the fifth lecture, to examine the alleged great antiquity of man, he concludes, on the one hand, that the discoveries in caves, and with respect to lake-dwellings, and in the deltas of rivers, etc., are not of so certain a character as to warrant the ascription of such antiquity; while, on the other hand, the monuments of Egypt, the unchanged appearance of leading types of mankind as far as we can trace them in history, the formation of language, the actual, though rare, finding of man in the fossil state, seem to call for an extension of time considerably beyond the computed chronology of the Bible. Dr. Thompson expects that light is to come upon the subject of the Scriptural chronology from Oriental learning, which will give ample room for all the time that these facts seem to require. "The Sabbath made for man," is the title of the sixth lecture, in which it is argued, alike from the origin of the Sabbath, as stated in Genesis, and from its history of the nature of man, that the sacred keeping of the Sabbath is due to the dignity of man as a spiritual and intellectual being. The book closes with an earnest protest, in the name of the revealed observed facts with reference to the nature of woman, against the modern effort to break down the distinction of sex and the independence of the sexes. It has been said that if men read too many books, they will not write any. Dr. Thompson is a remarkable reader of books, as all his various articles and books noticeably show. We admire the great variety of his acquisitions. His judgment and discernment are excellent. His style, though in his preface to this treatise he apologizes for it as colloquial, is not such colloquial as is generally known by that term. While we enjoy his ample quotations — while we admit that they are well made and amply acknowledged, we desiderate a volume which should be the well-strained, clear, and beautiful product of his learning, wisdom, and eloquence, without a quotation point or a foot-note, from preface to conclusion. Meanwhile, we will be glad in these minor but valuable contributions, which reach us from year to year.

BIBLE WONDERS. By Richard Newton, D.D., author of "Safe Compass," "Bible Jewels," "Great Pilot," etc. New York: Robert Carter & Bros. 1870. 12 mo.; 320 pp. For sale in San Francisco by A. Roman & Co.

Dr. Newton is an eminently successful preacher to children. He makes a specialty of it. His manner is to place before his audience a succession of propositions, few and easily remembered; oft repeated, too; and then abundantly and in detail illustrate them. This is the tenth of the author's volumes, and contains ten discourses, setting forth the "Wonderful Testimonies," "Wonderful Name," "Wonderful Revealer of Secrets," "Wonderful Bread," "Wonderful Change," "Wonderful Gold," and "Wonderful Promise." It is no small help to a preacher to read such a book as this; and there are many, besides children, who would be instructed by its unfolding of the great Biblical treasures.

Our readers will find a full supply of the November monthlies at the periodical store of Mr. W. E. Loomis, where they will be always well served. From this store we receive *Putnam's*, which has a notable article on the Passage to the Polar Sea. This Magazine promises in December an article entitled "The Social Ellipse," by Prof. Bascom: a philosophical view of the political and social relations of men and women.

Blackwood's (Leonard Scott Pub. Co. 140 Fulton St., New York) concludes this time "A Year and a Day" and has besides "The Old Monk in the Belfry," "Juventus Mundi," "The War in Paraguay," "Cornelius O'Dowd," "A Great Whig Journalist," *i. e.* Daniel Defoe, and "Chas. Reade's Novels."

The *Congregational Quarterly* presents the two sides in the discussion, had at Andover last anniversary, on the question, whether any essential improvements are necessary in Puritan "Church Worship and Architecture." Also, the reader will find Hon. E. Washburn's article on "The Judicial Power of Councils," "Ancient Confessions and Family Covenants," "The Bible and its Critics," "Collegiate and Theological Education at the West," besides the valuable miscellany of Congregational matters. Twenty-nine new Congregational churches are reported for the quarter. This Quarterly holds its own, and more. We still hope that it will absorb the *Review*—and why not the *New Englander?*—and be a yet greater power than even now.

The *Sabbath at Home* keeps well its high merit. The prospectus for the coming year gives no hint of embarrassment, unless it be embarrassment from the number of its promised contributors.

The more we read the *Plymouth Pulpit*, the more we rejoice in the gifts of its eloquent preacher. The sermons last published are entitled "Treasure that Cannot be Stolen" and "Bearing but not Overborne."

Educational Notes.

A new education law has just been promulgated at Constantinople. Primary instruction is compulsory for every inhabitant of the Turkish empire. The period of instruction for girls is fixed from six to ten years of age, and for boys from six to eleven. The magistrates of the districts and villages are to keep a register of the names of the boys and girls whose age qualifies them for instruction, together with those of their parents or guardians. If any of these do not go to school, the magistrate is to warn the parent or guardian of his obligation, and after such notice if the child is not sent to school within a month, and no valid reason is given for its absence, a fine of from five to one hundred piastres is to be imposed, according to the means of the parent, and the child is to be taken to school by the authorities. These fines are to be paid into the education fund. The cases in which exception is allowed are, first, when the child is shown to have some constitutional defect; second, when the patient is poor, and would suffer loss from his child being sent to school; third, when the child is employed in agricultural labor at harvest time; fourth, when the distance from the residence of the child to the school is more than half an hour's walk; fifth, when there is no school in the district, or when the school is not sufficiently large to accommodate all the pupils; sixth, when proof is furnished that the child is being educated either at home or in a private school. The primary schools are to be either Mussulman or Christian, according to the religion which is most prevalent in the district. The higher schools, however, are to receive Mussulmans and Christians indiscriminately. An "Imperial Council for Public Instruction" has been established, to see to the due execution of this law.

The California *Teacher*, for October, contains an appreciative notice of Thomas Sherwin, late of Boston. L. T. F. has a short way of putting the Medal question. Another correspondent ventures to suggest that the Trustees of the Normal School give Miss Lewis "full swing"—which might be rather a doubtful pleasure. Another suggests a Teachers' Relief Fund for those who are in distress or want. In the "Department of Public Instruction," friends of learning are called upon to endow Professorships in the University, to endow Scholarships for meritorious students, to institute premiums, to donate Beneficiary Funds: to build an observatory and a museum. Perhaps if some of the rich Regents set an example, this ball may commence rolling at once. It surely is time that some of California's wealthy men should do something worthy for educational purposes. What has been done thus far has been picayunish, decidedly.

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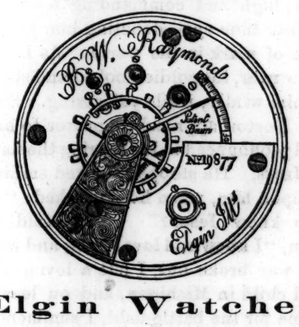
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Literary Notices.

MAN IN GENESIS AND GEOLOGY; or, the Biblical Account of Man's Creation, tested by Scientific Theories of his Origin and Antiquity. By Jos. P. Thompson, D.D., LL.D. New York: Samuel R. Wells, publisher. 1870. pp. 149; 12 mo. San Francisco: A. Roman & Co.

In the, as reported, discourse delivered in the Unitarian church, on Geary street, in this city, two or three Sundays ago, we were pleased to see that Dr. Thomas Hill's conclusions, as a mathematical reasoner, were strongly in favor of the Inspired origin of the Biblical account of the Creation. It is such an account that no other supposition concerning its origin satisfies the mind. Dr. Thompson, in the first lecture of the book before us, makes the same point. Any candid comparison of this narrative of the Creation with those contained in any other cosmogonies, and even the noting of the remarkable correspondence in the general with the order of the Creation as partly unveiled by scientific discovery, must emphasize the conviction that this narrative is inspired. This remarkable correspondence is set forth well; but not, we think, with eminent fullness in the second lecture, as well as in the first, of this treatise. The third and fourth lectures are devoted to the adverse criticism of those scientific theories of man's origin, which ascribe it to a principle of development from inferior orders of being. The latter of these two lectures is more elaborately written, having been wrought into an address at a college commencement. Proceeding, in the fifth lecture, to examine the alleged great antiquity of man, he concludes, on the one hand, that the discoveries in caves, and with respect to lake-dwellings, and in the deltas of rivers, etc., are not of so certain a character as to warrant the ascription of such antiquity; while, on the other hand, the monuments of Egypt, the unchanged appearance of leading types of mankind as far as we can trace them in history, the formation of language, the actual, though rare, finding of man in the fossil state, seem to call for an extension of time considerably beyond the computed chronology of the Bible. Dr. Thompson expects that light is to come upon the subject of the Scriptural chronology from Oriental learning, which will give ample room for all the time that these facts seem to require. "The Sabbath made for man," is the title of the sixth lecture, in which it is argued, alike from the origin of the Sabbath, as stated in Genesis, and from its history of the nature of man, that the sacred keeping of the Sabbath is due to the dignity of man as a spiritual and intellectual being. The book closes with an earnest protest, in the name of the revealed observed facts with reference to the nature of woman, against the modern effort to break down the distinction of sex and the independence of the sexes. It has been said that if men read too many books, they will not write any. Dr. Thompson is a remarkable reader of books, as all his various articles and books noticeably show. We admire the great variety of his acquisitions. His judgment and discernment are excellent. His style, though in his preface to this treatise he apologizes for it as colloquial, is not such colloquial as is generally known by that term. While we enjoy his ample quotations—while we admit that they are well made and amply acknowledged, we desiderate a volume which should be the well-strained, clear, and beautiful product of his learning, wisdom, and eloquence, without a quotation point or a foot-note, from preface to conclusion. Meanwhile, we will be glad in these minor but valuable contributions, which reach us from year to year.

BIBLE WONDERS. By Richard Newton, D.D., author of "Safe Compass," "Bible Jewels," "Great Pilot," etc. New York: Robert Carter & Bros. 1870. 12 mo.; 320 pp. For sale in San Francisco by A. Roman & Co.

Dr. Newton is an eminently successful preacher to children. He makes a specialty of it. His manner is to place before his audience a succession of propositions, few and easily remembered; oft repeated, too; and then abundantly and in detail illustrate them. This is the tenth of the author's volumes, and contains ten discourses, setting forth the "Wonderful Testimonies," "Wonderful Name," "Wonderful Revealer of Secrets," "Wonderful Bread," "Wonderful Change," "Wonderful Gold," and "Wonderful Promise." It is no small help to a preacher to read such a book as this; and there are many, besides children, who would be instructed by its unfolding of the great Biblical treasures.

Our readers will find a full supply of the November monthlies at the periodical store of Mr. W. E. Loomis, where they will be always well served. From this store we receive *Putnam's*, which has a notable article on the Passage to the Polar Sea. This Magazine promises in December an article entitled "The Social Ellipse," by Prof. Bascom: a philosophical view of the political and social relations of men and women.

Blackwood's (Leonard Scott Pub. Co. 140 Fulton St., New York) concludes this time "A Year and a Day" and has besides "The Old Monk in the Belfry," "Juventus Mundi," "The War in Paraguay," "Cornelius O'Dowd," "A Great Whig Journalist," *i. e.* Daniel Defoe, and "Chas. Reade's Novels."

The *Congregational Quarterly* presents the two sides in the discussion, had at Andover last anniversary, on the question, whether any essential improvements are necessary in Puritan "Church Worship and Architecture." Also, the reader will find Hon. E. Washburn's article on "The Judicial Power of Councils," "Ancient Confessions and Family Covenants," "The Bible and its Critics," "Collegiate and Theological Education at the West," besides the valuable miscellany of Congregational matters. Twenty-nine new Congregational churches are reported for the quarter. This Quarterly holds its own, and more. We still hope that it will absorb the *Review*—and why not the *New Englander?*—and be a yet greater power than even now.

The *Sabbath at Home* keeps well its high merit. The prospectus for the coming year gives no hint of embarrassment, unless it be embarrassment from the number of its promised contributors.

The more we read the *Plymouth Pulpit*, the more we rejoice in the gifts of its eloquent preacher. The sermons last published are entitled "Treasure that Cannot be Stolen" and "Bearing but not Overborne."

Educational Notes.

A new education law has just been promulgated at Constantinople. Primary instruction is compulsory for every inhabitant of the Turkish empire. The period of instruction for girls is fixed from six to ten years of age, and for boys from six to eleven. The magistrates of the districts and villages are to keep a register of the names of the boys and girls whose age qualifies them for instruction, together with those of their parents or guardians. If any of these do not go to school, the magistrate is to warn the parent or guardian of his obligation, and after such notice if the child is not sent to school within a month, and no valid reason is given for its absence, a fine of from five to one hundred piastres is to be imposed, according to the means of the parent, and the child is to be taken to school by the authorities. These fines are to be paid into the education fund. The cases in which exception is allowed are, first, when the child is shown to have some constitutional defect; second, when the patient is poor, and would suffer loss from his child being sent to school; third, when the child is employed in agricultural labor at harvest time; fourth, when the distance from the residence of the child to the school is more than half an hour's walk; fifth, when there is no school in the district, or when the school is not sufficiently large to accommodate all the pupils; sixth, when proof is furnished that the child is being educated either at home or in a private school. The primary schools are to be either Mussulman or Christian, according to the religion which is most prevalent in the district. The higher schools, however, are to receive Mussulmans and Christians indiscriminately. An "Imperial Council for Public Instruction" has been established, to see to the due execution of this law.

The California *Teacher*, for October, contains an appreciative notice of Thomas Sherwin, late of Boston. L. T. F. has a short way of putting the Medal question. Another correspondent ventures to suggest that the Trustees of the Normal School give Miss Lewis "full swing"—which might be rather a doubtful pleasure. Another suggests a Teachers' Relief Fund for those who are in distress or want. In the "Department of Public Instruction," friends of learning are called upon to endow Professorships in the University, to endow Scholarships for meritorious students, to institute premiums, to donate Beneficiary Funds: to build an observatory and a museum. Perhaps if some of the rich Regents set an example, this ball may commence rolling at once. It surely is time that some of California's wealthy men should do something worthy for educational purposes. What has been done thus far has been picayunish, decidedly.

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Each page being thus made a department, and each being large enough for a department, there are symmetry and beauty in the general make-up of THE PACIFIC.

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Communications intended for publication in THE PACIFIC should be addressed to "*Editors of The Pacific.*"

Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper, to John H. Carmany & Co., Publishers, No. 409 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

AN interesting article on the first page gives the views of Henry Ward Beecher in answer to a question, What shall the Children do on Sunday? The answer is wise, practical, and instructive enough for boys of very mature age to read. Our second page contains a well written article on the "Woman Question," for which we have been waiting some time to find room. A conservative view is taken. The writer has won his case—at least, until the other side is heard. Our readers will note the very complete market report and commercial review which appears in every number of this paper. A good summary of farming intelligence is, also, prepared with care; while the young folks are not forgotten. The aim is to make as complete a religious and family newspaper as can be furnished from all the resources at command.

BEFORE the next number of THE PACIFIC will have reached its more distant readers, our National Thanksgiving will have been observed throughout the Union. Gov. Haight, in a brief proclamation, has seconded that of the President, so far as this State is concerned. It has been a year of abundance in all the States and Territories of the Pacific coast, and throughout the Union. The scourge that afflicted this city so grievously at the beginning of the year has entirely disappeared, and there is not at this writing an epidemic form of disease in any part of the land. The garners are full; labor has been well rewarded; and States, once devastated by civil war, have become prosperous once more under a reign of peace. There is no violence and no famine in the land. By the completion of the Pacific Railroad, we are no more an isolated community, but are brought almost within hail of the old homestead. Old eyes are gladdened with new visions; and the young, who remember no other home, are made glad with all its crowning abundance. By the greatness of these mercies, let us devoutly acknowledge with thanksgiving the glorious Giver of them all. "Enter into thy rest, O my soul: for the Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee."

CALIFORNIA, according to present appearances, is destined to be the refuge of a large number of invalids. Heretofore many of this class have sought relief in the cold, dry climate of Minnesota. But that State contains but one climate; while California contains a hundred variations of climate. The invalid may camp amid eternal snows, or in the valleys where the vernal season begins in November; or going to the southern part of the State, he may inhale the fragrance of orange blossoms while trains are blocked with snow and every stream is locked with frost in the Northern States. The invalid can choose his climate by the sea-shore, on the plains, or in the rarefied atmosphere of mountains from seven to ten thousand feet above the level of the ocean. The climates of all zones blend; and new influences are laid under contribution to reinvigorate the weak and inspire them with new hopes. It is a grand country for well people; and as for the sick, it is clear they might go elsewhere and fare worse.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE. — We have read with much interest President Andrews' address on "The American College." The object of the college is declared to be not culture alone, and not practical life alone, but to finish the "general education" of American youth. This should be done early—on an average, as early as the twenty-first year. In the President's opinion, the younger members of a college class grow intellectually more than the older ones. The prescribed course is better than optional courses. A proper university is intended for those who have been graduated from college. The place of the college is well defined, and a most important place. What is specially needed, is better preparation in the academies and high schools. Despite all that has been said and done respecting education, the President thinks that the genuine American college was never more worthy of esteem than now. We agree, and we believe that one mistake in our own State has been, and still is, the attempt to spread our institutions of learning out here into universities, instead of having a sharp, close and noble ideal of a true American college, and laboring to endow just that.

The Danger of Being Too Wise.

Certain ministers in Massachusetts, whom our correspondent styles "clergymen," have united in a petition to the Governor of that State, praying him to withhold the customary Thanksgiving Proclamation, unless he can initiate measures to secure more of fasting and humiliation. They think the day has become perverted from its original design, and that there is too much of excess, etc. We venture to say that every one of these "clergymen" is a dyspeptic — thin-visaged, acidulous, — looking at a great many of the blessings of this world through a glass darkly. Because they cannot enjoy plum-pudding, shall nobody else have plums in his pudding? Through what revelation did these men discover that Thanksgiving day was designed as a season of fasting and humiliation? No doubt there are some excesses on that day. But shall Hobbs fast because Dobbs is a glutton? Think of the disorder that would be rife in that ancient commonwealth if there were no official warrant for feasting! No chicken-pie could be officially made or eaten; not a turkey could swing at the spit officially, or be eaten with the gubernatorial sanction. We tremble at the possible consequences, if these men of disordered digestion — not one of whom has probably laughed heartily in five years — should have things their own way.

We had supposed that it was rightly a day for public and private acknowledgment of God's mercies; a time of joy and gladness, of innocent mirth and feasting, of social enjoyment, of home reunions—the domestic jubilee of the year. It were well if this narrow asceticism could be sweetened a little by more holidays. And we question if this acrid spirit is not quite as much to be deprecated as any over-indulgence of people on Thanksgiving day. If our clerical friends ever hope to come to the blessings of good digestion, they had better let the Governor's proclamation alone.

Religion in Public Instruction.

The recent claims of the Romanists regarding our public schools have opened the great topic: Whether there should be any religious education at all in these schools. The *Advocate* and the *Methodist*—Methodist Episcopal papers in New York—not very harmonious on certain other topics, use almost the very same language concerning this matter, in the last issues of those journals. We copy the following from the former paper: "We wish the religious culture of our children to be under our own direct control; we provide for it in our families, Sunday schools, and churches. In the week day common school we would have our youth taught well, and exclusively, those departments of letters and arts which shall fit them for secular life. We wish admitted there no religious forms, even, except such as may be befitting introductory ceremonies, and, at the same time, perfectly unobnoxious to any reasonable objection from even the most tenacious Papist. The reading of certain portions of the Bible, and the utterance of a brief, unsectarian, opening prayer, should certainly be inoffensive; but we might omit even these, rather than have the common-school system broken to pieces. The general (if not the entire) Protestantism of the nation will, we trust, stand immovably by this greatest rampart of our liberties. If Popery and High Churchism make war against it, let us confront them in solid column. There could hardly be a better field of contest for Popery and Protestantism. If we must enter it, let us do so bravely. The national sympathies and conscience will be sure to sustain us, and we can, on that field, bring the long-continued struggles of the time to a more conclusive issue than on any other opened to the contestants in modern times."

The same topic comes up in reference to universities, as they are called, under State control. Reference has been had in our columns to the entire non-appearance of religion in any of the appointments of our California University. It is claimed that this is necessary; that no other course would be consistent with the relations of such an institution to its constituency, that constituency being of all religious preferences. If this is so—and we do not, for ourself, now say that it is not—the sooner that point is plain — a settled policy — the better. Religious people, otherwise, may be unjust in their expectations. If that is to be the policy, it deserves question whether religious people must not all the more endow institutions of learning on another basis. It might be a question, too, whether the State could not do better than to equip a full university of its own, but rather bestow funds upon institutions already organized. We subjoin the arrangement existing with respect to devotional exercises at Harvard College, where they allow students to spend Sundays with their parents or guardians, but require all in college to attend public worship at least once on the Sabbath, either at the college chapel or some neighboring church. Attendance upon the second service at the chapel will be optional. All college officers and undergraduates will be required to be present at the daily devotional services in the chapel. Harvard is not, indeed, in the strictest sense, a State institution, yet it is carried on in a secular rather than a religious spirit. Under its new regimen, evidently it aims to throw off all trammels that it may realize the idea of a true university. But even this institution has not got so far as to dispense with all recognition of the Being who is the Maker of the world, and the Life of all modern learning and civilization.

How, indeed, we might well ask, can an institution rightly apply to itself the noble name of university, unless it recognize and, indeed, liberally provide for the scientific study of religion? Is that great department of thought, of literature, of philosophy, to have no place at all in the scheme of universal learning? Surely, there are questions here which deserve a profounder attention from the guardians of public instruction than they have yet received. The solution of them must be found in a much more reverent thinking than now prevails among us.

What Think Ye of Christ.

On last Sabbath morning, in the First Presbyterian church, the pastor, Rev. Dr. Cunningham, closed his discourse by narrating a touching incident which occurred during the rebellion. Near the close of the war, Dr. Cunningham visited the wounded, after the battle of the Wilderness. The men were being brought into the large hospital by thousands, and laid in rows upon the floor of the immense tobacco warehouse, then used for the purpose. It was a sight terrible to behold, and one never to be forgotten by the speaker. As he passed on from one soldier to another, imparting comfort and consolation to the dying around him, a soldier was brought into the hospital who had been badly wounded in the knee, and had been too long neglected upon the battle-field, until mortification had set in. The invalid, in the interim, had become a raving maniac. His cries and shrieks were continuous and heartrending, as they resounded throughout that immense hospital building, and so loud that at times they drowned the sound of the preacher, as he passed along through the wards. Finally, the speaker bethought himself of a remark of Dr. Hamilton, of London, of the power of the name of Jesus to quell the rage of man. He approached the maniac, who was large of stature, middle-aged, long, flowing hair, high and commanding forehead, a clear blue eye—denoting him to be a man of mark in the world. As Dr. C. drew near, the soldier looked and stared at him wildly, while yet raving. Still, the Doctor approached nearer to him, and pronounced in his hearing the name of JESUS. He stopped, looked smilingly upon him, when he was asked: "Do you know Jesus?" "Yes," said the man, "I know and love Jesus; and when the war broke out, I left a loving wife and child in Michigan, and on leaving home for the battle-field, I commended them to this same Jesus, and they are now praying for me. Jesus' name is ever dear to me." With a few words of warning to the impenitent, and of good cheer to the christian, the pastor closed his most effective sermon.

At the late meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, in New York, especial attention was called to the Chinese, and it was advised that the funds and missionaries now employed in China be transferred to this country and devoted to the work of Christianizing the emigrants of that nation now among us, but that this be done only with the consent of the Bishop of China, and after consultation with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the English missionary societies, and upon their consenting to take upon themselves the work now doing by the American Church in that field.

We are informed that the American Missionary Association would be willing to engage in the work for the Chinese on this coast, if, in the judgment of the Churches more especially co-operating with that Association, there is an open and practicable field for its cultivation.

Editorial Summary.

At the recent meeting of the General Association of New York, the project of establishing a Theological Seminary in that State was discussed. Rev. Mr. Douglas, chairman of a committee of a former meeting, reported that there was reason to believe such an institution could be set up at Ithaca, and, while independent of the Cornell University there, enjoy all the advantages of its libraries, cabinets, lectures, etc., and that Mr. Cornell and the citizens and the authorities of the University would all favor the enterprise. A committee (Messrs. Douglas, Holbrook, E. Taylor, L. S. Hobart, and Hon. H. W. Taylor) was appointed to visit Ithaca, and report at the meeting next year. Bangor Theological Seminary received $5,000, a few days ago, from a citizen of Brooklyn. We should be glad to record some such incident in connection with our Pacific Theological Seminary.

The *Advance* makes the following healthy dig at somebody's theological ribs. The Occident is all right. Let the dyspeptics of the Orient take heed: "We offended certain well-meaning brethren once by our wholly natural reflections upon the suggestiveness of the fact that the gymnastic arrangements at Andover Theological Seminary now include ten-pins—a game formerly abandoned to the devil, and made an occasion of discipline, if used. What these sensitive brethren would have thought we hardly dare to imagine, had they happened into the Chicago Alumni Institute, last year, and heard the young ministers reading in turn from Shakspeare's Hamlet, or had they listened to them this year in Macbeth. What an abomination Shakspeare was one or two generations since! A minister hardly dared to quote the poet in a sermon, or to have a copy of his plays in his library. But the Church and ministry *advance!* They have learned to distinguish dramatic poetry from the theatre, and to read the former without frequenting the latter. They will probably exercise like common sense, in time, on other matters of ethics, and make equally tenable distinctions. It is a happy thing that ministers are not too old to learn—that is, some ministers!"

The *Advance* publishes the following statistics concerning the Congregational churches of Minnesota: "The Statistical Secretary reported from all but six or eight churches, as follows: Churches, 71; ministers, 51; members, 3,070; additions during the year, by profession, 166, and by letter, 257; infant baptisms, 65; Sunday school scholars, nearly 4,000; and contributions to benevolent objects, (very incomplete) $3,058. Much of the time of the conference was devoted to Northfield College, which has been in existence but two years, and has not yet organized its undergraduate classes. A building has been purchased and fitted up, at an expense of $11,000, for the Preparatory Department, in which, during the last year, there was an average of 56 students, male and female; Rev. Charles Seccombe being the Professor of Latin and Greek, and Horace Goodhue, Professor of Mathematics, who were both present at the Conference, and addressed it in behalf of the College. The foundations are laid, and the basement wall erected of the main college building—$2,000 having been expended thereon. An effort is now making to obtain $10,000 more, in order to finish it. By another year, a Freshman Class will be in readiness."

It is reported that Father Hyacinthe proposes to establish in Paris a religious newspaper bearing the name of *Le Chretien*. The paper, it is said, will not altogether shun political questions. The pen, in these last days, is a much more powerful agent in influencing public opinion than the platform. Father Hyacinthe may yet become as much distinguished as an editor as he has become as a popular orator.

Appleton's Journal gives the following as the ages of some of our American authors: Wm. Cullen Bryant, 73; Stephen H. Tyng, Francis Lieber, and George Bancroft, 70; Wm. H. Seward and Catherine E. Beecher, 69; Lydia M. Child and Leonard Bacon, 68; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 67; Horace Bushnell and George D. Prentice, 66; John G. Whittier, Louis Agassiz, and H. W. Longfellow, 62; James Freeman Clarke and Oliver Wendell Holmes, 60; Charles Sumner and Horace Greeley, 59; Harriet Beecher Stowe, 58; J. T. Headley, Henry W. Bellows, Henry Ward Beecher, and E. H. Chapin, 56; Richard H. Dana, Jr., and John Lothrop Motley, 55; John G. Saxe and Epes Sargent, 54; Parke Godwin, 53; James T. Fields, John Bigelow, and Arthur Cleveland Coxe, 52; Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth, F. S. Cozzens, E. P. Whipple, and James Russell Lowell, 51; Julia Ward Howe, J. G. Holland, and Edward Everett Hale, 48; Alice Cary, James Parton, and Donald G. Mitchell, 47; George W. Curtis, 46; Richard H. Stoddard, Geo. H. Boker, Bayard Taylor, and Charles G. Leland, 45.

The *Occident*, of this city, and the New York *Independent* compliment each other as follows:

The following elegant extract is from the appreciative *Occident*, of San Francisco: "Monboddism, Darwinism, Andrew Jackson Davis, the New York *Independent*, and the Devil!" May we poor publicans stand afar off and listen to the ejaculations that ascend from the Golden Gate of the temple: "Human slavery, Chinese degradation, Jefferson Davis, the *Occident*, and God!" Pah! It sounds to us profane! And yet it expresses rather bluntly the principles which have notoriously gained control of that Presbyterian sheet, true sister of the New Orleans organ.

The only question now open for discussion is, Are not both of the parties amenable to the statute forbidding profane and indecent language?

Justin McCarthy, late an editor of one of the London daily newspapers, and distinguished as a writer, has been spending some time in San Francisco. An interesting article from his pen appears in the *Independent*, on "John Chinaman in San Francisco."

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

Rev. James R. Wright, late pastor of the Congregational church at Sheffield, Ohio, has arrived in California, and intends to locate on the mountain between San José and Soquel. There are christian people enough in that vicinity to form a Congregational church.

Rev. John Kimball commenced an open-air service last Sabbath afternoon in Oakland, on the corner of Second and Broadway streets. It was well attended, and will be continued at the same hour.

A Council is called to meet in South Vallejo, next Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, for the organization of a Congregational church.

Rev. E. S. Lacy, formerly of this city, who is now residing on a farm near Martinsburg, Va., is Superintendent of Public Schools for Berkley county. Mr. Lacy has not fully recovered his health, but is encouraged to hope that he will be able to return to California at an early day, and live among his old friends, doing such good work as his health will warrant.

Rev. W. Alexander, who has accepted the call to the Presbyterian church, San José, has been dismissed from his Presbytery in Wisconsin. He was the Moderator at the last meeting of the Synod of Wisconsin, Old School.

On Sunday evening last, the Rev. Dr. Cunningham preached upon "Church Music," from the text, "Praise ye the Lord," etc., 147th Psalm. He strongly favors congregational singing, not objecting to the organ and the choir as aids and accompaniments—the people to do the singing; to this end, recommends a new Hymn Book, with the tunes attached, and a plenty of them to be distributed throughout the church; to spend one hour during the week, at the close of a lecture, to practice, etc. The discourse was listened to by a large congregation. The Doctor said that he never knew what congregational singing was until the uprising of the people in the streets of Philadelphia, when the announcement was made that Richmond had capitulated; then the masses sung, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," to the tune of "Old Hundred."

We clip the following item of Alaska news from the New York *Evening Post*: "One of the deacons of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church in Washington, who is in the service of the Government, writes from Sitka that he has established a Sunday school of thirty-three children—fifteen Russian and eighteen American—and that they have no books but Bibles. He earnestly asks for a supply of books and tracts, and believes that 'great good would be derived from them.' The Board of Publication desire to send the works. Dr. W. E. Schenck, Philadelphia, is the Secretary."

A Honolulu correspondent of the *Alta*, writing from that city under date of Oct. 20th, opens with the following paragraph: "During the past year, the members of the English Church have been sorely troubled in consequence of the Bishop and Dean of Honolulu having Catholic tendencies, and conducting the service almost the same as in the Church of Rome; and the extraordinary dogmas preached by these gentlemen have so annoyed the members that they have determined on sending for a clergyman of their own. The Revs. Mr. Whipple and Turner leave by this steamer, it is said, because they would not conform to the High Church notions of the Dean. These gentlemen have gained the respect of our people, and their loss will be much felt. The Bishop is at present on his way from England, and it is just possible that when he returns, his congregation will have deserted him."

Rev. J. Clement French, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has, according to the Eastern papers, declined a call from the Second Congregational church, in this city.

Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has a sermon on Yosemite in a late number of the *Examiner and Chronicle*. He is called to the First Baptist church, in this city.

The two following items are from the *Independent*: "A large audience welcomed Henry M. Scudder, D.D., at Dr. Porter's new Reformed church in Brooklyn. In him San Francisco claims one of the finest pulpit orators in the country; and his Chinese Sabbath school—the largest in the United States—proves that he has not forgot the energy and tact with which he and his brothers made Arcot one of the most successful missions in India.... The third anniversary of the Park Presbyterian church Sunday school, in Eighty-fifth street, George W. Beale, superintendent, was held last Sunday evening. It was a model anniversary in some respects. A few verses of Scripture, a brief prayer by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Brodt, a condensed and pertinent report, and one address only, instead of the usual two or three, often long drawn out. The large audience was dismissed, and the little ones at home before 9 o'clock. This enterprise, although so young, is vigorous and self-sustaining. They have a very neat chapel and a good location. Mr. Tyler, of the Sunday School Union, delivered the address.

At a meeting of the officers and congregation of Calvary Presbyterian church, last Monday evening, to accept the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, the following resolutions, offered by Col. Zabriskie, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The session of Calvary Presbyterian church has received from the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth his resignation of the pastorate of said church and congregation; and whereas, he states as his reason for thus resigning, that he can not be further useful in his ministerial duties in said relationship, and that his continuance to exercise the duties of said pastorate will not promote the interest of said church; therefore,

Resolved, That while we reluctantly yield to the determination of the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, communicated in his letter of resignation, we express our sincere regret at the severance of the affectionate and solemn ties which have so long bound us together as pastor and people.

Resolved, That we accept the resignation tendered, and commend our late able, eloquent, and beloved pastor to the protecting care and sustaining grace of our blessed Redeemer.

Messrs. Coon, Roberts, and Meeker were elected commissioners to the Presbytery, which will meet, on Saturday evening next, to take action upon these proceedings. The ministers prominently spoken of to fill the vacancy are Rev. Dr. Scott and Rev. Mr. Hemphill.

The supply pastor of Calvary church, Dr. Woodbridge, baptized two infants, last Sabbath morning.

Miscellaneous.

From the *Spare Hour*: The third year of the Union Square Baptist church, of this city, H. A. Sawtelle, pastor, was completed October 31st, and yields the following statistics of membership: Added by baptism, 11; by letter, 13; by experience, 7; total additions, 31. Diminished by dismission, 2; by exclusion, 1; by death, 1; total diminutions, 4. Net increase, 27. Present membership, 159. The amount contributed by the congregation the past year is nearly $6,000, which includes $1,000 to lessen the debt on the church lot.....The people of Mayfield, with their usual generosity, have recently presented the Rev. Addison Jones with $240 in coin, to aid him in finishing his new house. This makes nearly $1,000 in all which they have contributed for this purpose, besides supporting himself and family, and meeting the current expenses of the congregation. The new residence will soon be ready for occupancy.

Congregational singing has been an interesting feature in the worship of the Union Square church in this city from the first. It is at present under the leadership of Dr. Crosett, and is a growing success. Strangers much commend this part of the Sunday service....Pastors of Methodist churches in this city

received salaries the past year as follows: Rev. Dr. Cox, Howard street, $3,000; Rev. Dr. Briggs, Powell street, $2,150; Rev. R. Bentley, Central, $1,600; Rev. H. B. Heacock, Mission, $1,500; Rev. W. Hulbert, Seaman's, $1,200; Rev. C. H. Lawton, South San Francisco, $1,200. The Howard street church has 402 members; Powell street, 163; Central, 138; Mission, 67; Seaman's, 60; South San Francisco, 23. The infant "baptisms" in all these churches last year were only 85..... "Uncle" John Vasser has been engaged zealously of late in spiritual labors in the homes and families of Dr. Scudder's congregation. The Lord blesses him,.... The religious interest is on the increase in the Powell street M. E. church, and in the Howard Presbyterian church, which Dr. Heacock is supplying. In the Union Square Baptist church, also, there are decided tokens of a quickening from the Holy Spirit's presence. The pastor of the latter church baptized five, on profession of their faith, last month.

From the *Occident:* A meeting is to be held in the church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Gibson, on Monday evening next, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a United Presbyterian Presbytery in this State. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. H. Wilson, and the services promise to be of much interest.....At the last communion ten persons were received into the Oakland Presbyterian church, eight by letter, and two by profession. Increasing interest is manifested in the religious services, both on the Sabbath and at the weekly evening prayer meeting. The latter is indeed becoming a meeting of great interest, and is attracting a good deal of general attention.

Much conversation is held as to the person to be called to succeed Dr. Wadsworth. Many of the friends of Dr. Scott wish the charge to be transferred to him. A considerable number of the congregation have formed an attachment to Mr. Hemphill. Both will probably be placed in nomination, but of course no election can be held until Presbyterial action takes place upon Dr. Wadsworth's resignation.

From the *Evangel:* The First church of this city has extended a call to the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of the Strong Place Baptist church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to become their pastor....There are indications of a hopeful interest in the Tabernacle church.....Congregations at the Fifth church continue to increase..... A very interesting and largely attended Sunday school concert was held at the First church last Sunday evening..... Rev. James McElroy, D.D., of the Diocese of Ohio, has removed to Santa Clara in this State.

The East.

In accepting the Central church call, Boston, as Rev. John Dewitt does, that church engages to pay the debt, $180,000! Mr. Dewitt is a graduate of Princeton, a son of the late Dr. Dewitt, of Harrisburg, Pa., and twenty-seven years of age. This is a fair reprisal on our Presbyterian and Princeton brethren, and we hope Mr. Dewitt will do as much for our Congregational and for all common religious interests of Boston as has done Mr. Kirk, called, so many years ago, from the same region and denomination and theological training.

Rev. J. B. Smith, of Turner, Ill., whose wife was killed by drowning, last summer, while crossing a stream with her husband, is indicted for murder! His brethren in the ministry, and the people generally of his charge, are satisfied that he is the object of malicious prosecution.

The First Congregational church at Mansfield, Ohio, began the new year of the American Board by a collection of $700, on the Sabbath following the Pittsburg meeting. Besides, the women assumed the support of one lady, who has gone out thence to the foreign field.

The Republican candidate, elected Chief Justice in Pennsylvania, at the late election, by so eminent a majority, is a member of the Third Presbyterian church, Pittsburg, the church with which the late session of the A. B. C. F. M. was held.

South church, Chicago, voted not to adopt free seats. Harlem and Batavia, Ill., have tried them for years, and given them up. Bishop Whitehouse, having tried voluntary offerings in his cathedral at Chicago, goes back to rented seats again.

Rev. E. Y. Garrette undertakes the Plymouth enterprise at Pittsburg, Pa. Several have undertaken it before him.

The year of the American Missionary Association closed with a debt of $80,000!

News Summary.

City Items.

At at an early hour on Friday Dr. Frank H. Hamilton was found in his room at the Cosmopolitan Hotel just breathing his last. The presence of a quantity of poison in a bottle near his bedside, and the contents of several letters to his friends, led to the sad conclusion that he had destroyed his own life. Deceased was aged about 29 years, was bookkeeper for Hodge & Co., stationers, and was well known in this city. His father is Dr. Hamilton of New York, a physician and surgeon of high standing. He was married, and leaves a wife and one child living in this city.

A young German attempted to commit suicide on Sunday last, at his room on Minna street, but his efforts were discovered and frustrated. He gave as a reason for his foolish attempt—that some months ago his father died, leaving him quite a handsome fortune, but he could not gain possession of it. Recently he learned that his mother had married again, and imagining that she and the new husband intended to defraud him out of his patrimony, he determined to die.

Monday afternoon United States Appraiser Bridge, while examining a quantity of roots imported by a Chinese house, discovered that they were used solely as a casing for opium mass. The discovery stimulated him to continue his examinations, and the result was that he discovered about seven thousand dollars' worth of the drug, which he immediately seized in the name of the United States.

The South San Francisco School, standing on the corner of Fourteenth avenue and M street, has been completed, and was formally dedicated Wednesday of last week. The building was commenced about four months ago. The school lot is 100 feet by 150 in size. The building cost $13,500.

The first cargo of California wheat of the crop of 1869 sent hence to England, has arrived out at Liverpool, per Harvest Queen, which made the trip in 117 days. Her cargo consisted of 2,000 tons, valued at $70,000.

The following are the names of the graduates at the Toland Medical College: R. Caldwell, C. S. Haile, C. A. Toland, W. A. Cochrane, A Weber, J. C. Clark and A. Younger. Dr. Tuttle received the gold medal for proficiency in study.

Mr. Rawlins, who was so dangerously injured at the recent explosion in the Golden Gate Sugar Refinery, is said to be in a fair way to recover. His life, at one time, was almost despaired of.

On Sunday evening a new steam tug, built at the mouth of Noyo river, Mendocino County, arrived in our harbor. She is owned by McPherson & Wetherbee, and is a very stanch little craft.

Sir M. H. Beard, Bart., and J. F. Cheetham, two members of the English Parliament, arrived in the city on Saturday, and are stopping at the Lick House.

The steamer Whipple has been withdrawn from the Oakland route, on account of the Rail road Company reducing their fare. The Whipple didn't pay expenses.

Officer Hall reports that during the month of October he visited 28 schools, and found 61 scholars absent without leave, 38 of the number proving to be truants.

Four horses were shipped to Yokohama by the last steamer. They are designed as a present to the Mikado, and are valued at $3,000.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of *Burnett's Cocoaine*. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days.

Coughs and colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief.

This world is not all a desert waste, many are the beautiful spots where pleasure suffers love to while away a delightful hour. In no place in this city can so much be seen in so short a time, and for so small a sum, as at Woodward's Gardens.

State and Coast Items.

Governor Haight issued on the 2d instant the following proclamation of thanksgiving: "In accordance with established usage, Thursday, November 18th, 1869, is hereby appointed as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the blessings of the past year. The people of the State are invited to devote the day designated to a public recognition of the abundant blessings of the year about to close, and with reverent and grateful hearts to supplicate the Divine favor for the year upon which we are about to enter.

Given under my hand, etc.,

H. H. HAIGHT."

Mr. E. H. Cheny, of Bodega, says the Russian River *Flag*, has milked this year 25 cows, and has made 218 pounds of butter from each cow. This butter was sold at an average of 40 cents per pound. The cows brought him 25 calves. Ten of them he sold for $150, and the remaining 15 are worth $300. So his account stands thus: Butter, $87 20 for each cow, $2,180; calves, $450; total, $2,630.

A tract of land near Santa Cruz, known as the El Refugio, and comprising about 5,000 acres, together with the half of M. A. Meader's interest in another league of land, has been sold to a company, of which Wm. Moore and Henry Philip, banker, are members. The amount paid approaches $100,000. It is proposed to divide the property into farms.

The United States steamers Saranac, Ossipee, Pensacola, Lackawana, Dacotah and St. Marys are undergoing, or are about to undergo a thorough overhauling at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The Pensacola is to receive a new two-bladed propeller, nineteen feet in diameter.

Fifteen hundred Chinese left for home on the last steamer.

Last Saturday a pile-driver, with a large raft of piles, was taken across the bay to commence work on the wharf of the Western Pacific Railroad Company. The present wharf will be lengthened nearly 2,500 feet, and made more than one-third larger in width. The work will be commenced immediately.

It is suggested that the quality of the Carolina potatoes raised in this State might be improved by importations from the Atlantic States, for the purpose of replanting. The California article lacks the rich flavor of the genuine Carolina potato. We commend the suggestion to the attention of our farmers.

Fourteen hundred head of Texan cattle have arrived at San Felipe, 140 miles from Los Angeles, in fine order. They were driven from Tucson. A reliable estimate is made that there will be about 5,000 more driven through by the Southern route this fall, one-third of them beef.

Since the late rain, farmers in the vicinity of Haywood have been improving their time by plowing. Most of them predict a dry season, giving as their reason that a heavy foggy season is generally accompanied by little rain.

At a late meeting of the State Board of Examiners, a count was made of the funds in the State Treasury, and there were found $727,488 89—$122,184 in legal tender notes, and $605,304 89 in gold and silver coin.

It is now reported that the Alameda Railroad will not be extended at present, but remain as it is until spring, and then connect with the Western Pacific road.

Mr. Tustin, who was killed on the Union Pacific railroad October 27th, had his life insured just before leaving New York, for $12,000, in an accident insurance company.

One hundred and fifty families are on the road from Texas to California, and will arrive late in the season. A large number are recruiting on the Gila river.

Capt. Netherwood, owner of the remains of the huge mastodon recently discovered on the Merced, in Mariposa county, is exhibiting them at Stockton.

The value of bullion produced at Austin, Nev., during the quarter ending September 30th, as shown by the County Assessor's books, was $253,197 60.

The Messrs. Neill Bros., of Merced county, sold their brand of cattle to Messrs. Cocanour & Hanks, also of that county, and Kerr & Gray of San Francisco, for $80,000.

Very large and valuable deposits of coal have been found on Umpqua river, near Roseburg. It is in a position where it can easily be made available.

Steps are being taken to organize a fire department at Los Angeles. The city is now without means to extinguish fires.

Telegraphic Summary.

American.

The Democrats won the victory in New York. Wisconsin gave about 8,000 Republican majority, Minnesota, 6,000. In Massachusetts Claflin, Republican, was elected by a large plurality. There are 22 Senators opposed to the License Law and 18 in favor. Twenty-seven Senators in favor of retaining the State Police, which was another issue in the election. The House stands 123 anti-prohibitions and 75 prohibitions.

The citizens carried the day in Chicago. The *Tribune* figures that the Illinois Constitutional Convention is composed of 46 Republicans and 39 Democrats. The *Republican* figures 48 Republicans and 38 Democrats.

A terrible gale of wind, rain and sleet prevailed in Buffalo and Toronto on the fifth.

Gov. Low, Minister to China, has had conference with the Government at Washington. The nature of his instructions, in course of preparation, has not been made public, but it is understood, on reliable authority, that they contemplate giving a full and fair trial to what is known as the conciliatory policy.

The New York Chamber of Commerce, has passed resolutions requesting Congress to grant the Pacific Mail Company a sufficient subsidy to enable it to run steamers in the China line semi-monthly instead of monthly.

Secretary Boutwell is believed to be preparing to throw a new loan on the market, calling in all the Five-twenties and making the rate of interest 4 per cent.

During last year about 7,000,000 acres of the public lands were entered under the Homestead and other laws, yielding the Government between four and five millions of dollars.

Foreign.

George Peabody died at half-past 11 o'clock of the 4th, at his residence in London. His remains were brought to Peabody, Mass., for interment.

The Legislature of Panama passed resolutions unanimously in favor of the Isthmus Canal.

The volcano of Perce, in the interior of Colombia, has had a violent eruption, and two or three villages are reported destroyed, with all the inhabitants.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is very sick, at Florence.

It is probable the whole Spanish Cabinet will resign, and that Gen. Prim will form a new one. The Cortes has again adjourned. It is thought the Government will endeavor to fill the vacant seats in the Cortes with Deputies favorable to the elevation of the Duke of Genoa to the throne.

Special Notices.

If quackery flourishes by advertising, why may not the knowledge of truly valuable and scientific remedies be made general by its means? Of such is Mason & Pollard's Antimalaria, the great vegetable cure for fever and ague, liver complaint, dyspepsia, etc. Wholesale, Redington, Hostetter & Co., San Francisco. Retail, all druggists. Price, $1.

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☞ Prices reduced. Closed on Sunday.

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Marriages.

MOORE-HUNTER—In this city, Nov. 2, by Rev. T. M. Cunningham, D.D., John Moore to Rachel Hunter.
McKENNIE-SMITH—In this city, Nov. 4, by Rev. Jas. Pierpont, D. C. McKennie to Anna K. Smith.
MOOKLAR-SUMMERS—In this city, Nov. 1, by Rev. D. D. Chapin, John R. Mooklar to Annie Summers, both of Grass Valley, Nevada county.
GLEASON-SHEA—In Marysville, Nov. 1, James Gleason to Margaret Shea.
THROP-HITCHCOCK—At Hitchcock's Ranch, near Comanche, Calaveras county, Nov. 2, by Rev. J. J. Powell, E. T. Throp to Alice I. Hitchcock.
CUTTING-BECK—In Redwood City, Oct. 28, by Rev. H. E. Jewett, Eugene A. Cutting, of this city, to Mary Beck, of Redwood City.
MAXFIELD-WILLIAMS—In Santa Barbara, Oct. 20, by Rev. E. M. Betts, Daniel C. Maxfield to Helen F. Williams, all of Santa Barbara.
MALCOM-DAVIS—Near Hollister, Oct. 21, Myron Malcom to Annie Y. Davis.
HIGBY-PITT—Near Comanche, Oct. 31, Chas. B. Higby to Mary C. Pitt.
MOLTER-EDWARDS—Near Chico, Nov. 4, John Molter to Maggie Edwards.

Deaths.

BARNES—In Petaluma, Oct. 25, Mrs. Elisabeth Barnes, aged 83 years, 7 months and 18 days.
GREGORY—In Stillwater, Churchill county, Nev., Oct. 29, Mrs. Idell Gregory, aged 18 years.
TYLER—In Grass Valley, Nov. 1, Jemima B., wife of J. A. Tyler, aged 43 years.
DEAN—In this city, Nov. 5, of scarlet fever, Mary Josephine, daughter of Dr. Benjamin D. and Eliza A. Dean, aged 7 years and 7 months.
BURNHAM—In this city, Nov. 4, of scarlet fever, Edward M. Burnham, son-in-law of Charles Hare, a native of New Haven, Conn., aged 25 years and 24 days.
TAYLOR—In Charleston, S. C., Oct. 16, Mary Chapman, relict of the late Capt. Alexander S. Taylor, of the U. S. Revenue Service, in the 78th year of her age.
HAMILTON—In this city, Nov. 5, Frank H. Hamilton, Jr., a native of New York, aged 29 years.
BALLARD—In this city, Nov. 6, Hooker Ballard, a native of Illinois, aged 29 years.
TRUST—In this city, Nov. 7, Jacob H. Trust, a native of Baltimore, Md., aged 32 years, late a member of the Police Department.
NIXON—In Sacramento, Nov. 5, Lydia M. Nixon, a native of Ohio, aged 32 years.
EATON—In Sacramento, Nov. 5, Elijah Eaton, a native of Kentucky, aged 68 years.
HAYTON—In Chico, Oct. 20, Josephine, wife of J. B. Hayton, aged 21 years.
BRADLEY—In Chico, Oct. 30, Parille, daughter of W. L. Bradley, aged 2 years and 6 months.
WALLACE—At Camptonville, Nov. 4, Frederick Wallace, aged 19 years and 2 days.

Central & Western Pacific Railroads.
Via Oakland Ferry.

Change of Time, November 8th, 1869.

EXPRESS TRAIN—EASTWARD—"DAILY."—Leaves San Francisco at 8.00 A. M.; San Jose, 8.45 A. M.; Stockton, 12.00 M.; Sacramento, 1.50 P. M.; Junction, 2.05 P. M.; Colfax, 3.10 P. M.; Reno, 11.59 P. M.; Wadsworth, 2.00 A. M.; Winnemucca, 9.35 A. M.; Argenta, 1.20 P. M.; Carlin, 4.00 P. M.; Elko, 5.20 P. M.; arrive at Promontory, 5.45 A. M.; Omaha, 1.10 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN—WESTWARD—"DAILY."—Leaves Promontory at 6.00 P. M.; Elko, 7.30 A. M.; Carlin, 8.50 A. M.; Argenta, 11.45 A. M.; Winnemucca, 3.40 P. M.; Wadsworth, 10.55 P. M.; Reno, 12.55 A. M.; Colfax, 7.52 A. M.; Junction, 10.40 A. M.; Sacramento, 12.00 M.; Stockton, 1.48 P. M.; arrive at San Jose, 6.50 P. M.; San Francisco, 5.40 P. M.

WAY MAIL—EASTWARD—Daily, (Sundays excepted) leaves San Francisco at 4.00 P. M.; San Jose, 3.00 P. M.; Stockton, 8.28 P. M.; arrives at Sacramento, 10.30 P. M.

WAY MAIL—WESTWARD—Daily, (Sundays excepted) leaves Sacramento at 6.30 A. M.; Stockton, 8.19 A. M.; arrives at San Jose, 12.45 P. M.; San Francisco, 12.30 P. M.

ATLANTIC HOTEL EXPRESS, composed of Pullman Palace Coaches, with Restaurant Commissary Car attached, running through on fast time to Omaha without change of cars, will leave San Francisco every Wednesday at 6.50 A. M.; arrive at Promontory Thursdays, 6.00 P. M. and Omaha Saturdays, 5.30 P. M. RETURNING, leaves Omaha Thursdays 9.15 A. M.; arrives at Promontory Saturdays, 10.00 A. M.; San Francisco Sundays, 9.00 P. M. Tickets and Berths for this train can be secured only at the Company's Office, 415 California Street, San Francisco.

Marysville Express—Daily.

LEAVES SAN FRANCISCO, 8. A. M.; Sacramento, 1.40 P. M.; arrives at Marysville, 3.40 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVES MARYSVILLE, 9.15 A. M.; arrives at Sacramento at 11.30 A. M., and at San Francisco at 5.40 P. M.

MARYSVILLE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN DAILY, (Sundays excepted) leaves Sacramento at 6.10 A. M.; arrives at Marysville at 10 45 A. M.; leaves Marysville at 12.30 P.M.; arrives at Sacramento, 5.10 P. M.

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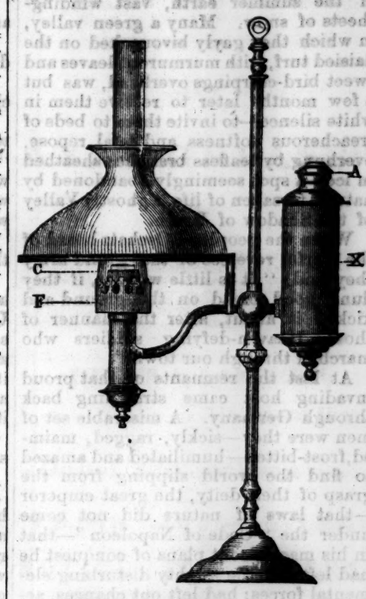
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Home Circle.

Lost! Three Little Robins!

Oh! where is the boy, dressed in jacket of gray,
Who climbed up a tree in the orchard to-day,
And carried my three little birdies away?
They hardly were dressed,
When he took from the nest
My three little robins, and left me bereft.

O wrens! have you seen in your travels to-day,
A very small boy, dressed in jacket of gray,
Who carried my three little robins away?
He had light-colored hair,
And his feet were both bare.
Ah, me! he was cruel and mean, I declare.

O butterfly! stop just one moment, I pray:
Have *you* seen a boy, dressed in jacket of gray,
Who carried my three little birdies away?
He had pretty blue eyes,
And was small of his size:
Ah, me! he must be wicked, and not very wise.

O bees with your bags of sweet nectarine, stay:
Have *you* seen a boy, dressed in jacket of gray,
And carrying three little birdies away?
Did he go through the town,
Or go sneaking around
Through hedges and by-ways with head hanging down?

O boy with blue eyes, dressed in jacket of gray!
If you will bring back my three robins to-day,
With the sweetest of music the gift I'll repay:
I'll sing all day long
My merriest song,
And I will forgive you this terrible wrong.

Bobolinks! did you see my birdies and me,
How happy we were on the old apple-tree,
Until I was robbed of my young, as you see?
Oh, how can I sing,
Unless he will bring
My three robins back to sleep under my wing!

—*Nursery.*

Bread—A True Story.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

There is a sort of sacredness about bread which does not belong to any other form of food. It is as though we remembered always that he blessed and brake bread—that he was himself called the "Bread of Life." No wastefulness shocks us like the waste of "the staff of life." In Germany, Sweden and Denmark, this sentiment has grown to a popular superstition. Hans Christian Andersen has a story of a proud girl who trod upon bread, and thereby came to grief; and the German peasants always prophesy terrible misfortunes to the man, woman, or child who mocks at or flings away this good gift of Heaven, even in form of the stalest and coarsest of their "black loaves," which, indeed, are of too heavy and substantial a character to be made light of. The great Thirty Years' War, with its famines and dire distresses, probably gave rise to this superstition. It has the strongest hold on the minds of the peasantry, the people who suffered most bitterly in that dreadful period, but all classes entertain it in a degree; few are so reckless or profane as to see without fear or displeasure a slight put upon bread; and that brings me to my little story.

When Napoleon's great army was on the march toward Russia, in the summer of the year 1812, a portion of it passed through Saxony—a proud, exultant, insolent set of fighters and spoilers, making free with everything that came in their way, and often insulting the unoffending people. Among other quiet towns, that of Oschatz was visited with this mighty swarm of imperial locusts, and the inhabitants were called upon to pay tribute in the way of food and comfortable quarters. It happened that a company of infantry halted before the house of a Protestant minister and there demanded food, and the minister's son, a handsome little lad, with great dark eyes, deep and grave and thoughtful, ran in to his mother for some bread. The good woman gave him a large brown loaf, such as they themselves had just been eating. It was indeed their "daily bread." This the lad took out and courteously offered, with a knife, to a gallant-looking young officer, who, to his astonishment and horror, flung it contemptuously on the ground, saying: "How dare you offer us miserable black bread, fit only for swinish German peasants! Bring us white bread, you young rascal!"

The soldiers, hungry as they were, in the spirit of their officer kicked the offending brown loaf about like a football, until they quite demolished it, and then shouted for white bread. But little Constantine, who was rightly named, replied bravely: "We have no white bread; we gave you the best we had, and you are very wicked to treat that good brown loaf so. My mother made it, and God punishes people who fling bread on the ground."

The rude French soldiers might have made him suffer for his plain speaking had not the officer, looking a little ashamed, marched them on to the other houses in search of white bread, better suited to their dainty appetites.

The incident had been witnessed by a crowd of people, who, shocked and indignant, all prophesied humiliation and misfortune to the discourteous strangers. After a few hours the French troops marched off, and the old town, whose inhabitants they had bullied and robbed, returned to its quiet, steady-going ways. They marched on, with splendid visions and magnificent plans of conquest, glory, dominion, spoils, and revels, to disaster, defeat—to unutterable horrors of tempests, cold and death. The dread elements, the awful forces of nature, were arrayed against them—the blind avenging furies of Frost and Fire and Flood. In the cold bosom of a strange land unseen graves, like icy pitfalls, awaited them; and in the clouds of an alien sky were even then being prepared for them slowly and silently, from the soft exhalations of the summer earth, vast winding-sheets of snow. Many a green valley, in which they gayly bivouacked on the daisied turf, with murmurous leaves and sweet bird-chirpings overhead, was but a few months later to receive them in white silence—to invite them to beds of treacherous softness and fatal repose, overhung by leafless branches sheathed in ice—a spot seemingly abandoned by nature, forsaken of life, a ghostly Valley of the Shadow of Death.

When the people of Oschatz heard of the fearful reverses of that grand army they said: "It is little wonder, if they flung good bread on the ground and kicked it about, after the manner of those Heaven-defying soldiers who marched through our town."

At last the remnants of that proud invading host came straggling back through Germany. A miserable set of men were they—sickly, ragged, maimed, frost-bitten—humiliated and amazed to find the world slipping from the grasp of their deity, the great emperor—that laws of nature did not come under the "Code of Napoleon"—that in his magnificent plans of conquest he had left out the mighty disturbing elemental forces; had left out chances, accidents, providences, God.

So it happened that the town of Oschatz was again visited by the French, and, strangely enough, it happened that to the very town came the sad remains of that very company that had called down upon their heads the bread curse. Again they halted before the minister's house, and again little Constantine ran to his mother for bread. This time there was white bread, and he took out a large loaf and offered it to that very young officer he had remembered well, though now he saw him pale and emaciated, his brave uniform soiled and dilapidated, and one sleeve of his braided coat hanging empty. To the lad's surprise, the officer recognized him at once; to his great surprise he burst into tears, and refused to take that tempting white loaf, saying: "No, my good little friend, I cannot take this, though I am very hungry, as are my men. Bring us black bread, such as we trampled under foot in the summer—that is better than we deserve. God has indeed punished us for our arrogance." Then little Constantine went into the house and got a brown loaf from his mother, and all the charitable neighbors contributed from their stores far more willingly than they once had done, feeding the poor, crest-fallen fellows, and refreshing them with good beer, without addressing to them one reproachful or taunting word—without as much as saying to them: "We told you so, you profane frog-eaters and bread-despisers!" This was the way in which the good people of Oschatz obeyed the command of their Lord, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink."

One honest farmer, who had actually come to town that day to purchase a farm wagon and horses to replace those of which these same French soldiers had robbed him, now filled the new vehicle with sick and wounded men, and so conveyed them several miles on their homeward way, walking most of the distance himself, to make room for a poor straggler. That unlettered "German boer" had probably never heard of a triumphal chariot, yet his rude wagon was one—only that the conqueror walked, while the captives rode. He had all unconsciously achieved a Christian victory.

As for little Constantine H., he grew up to be a profound scholar and a great physician, and what is better still, a good, brave, true-hearted man, and what is best of all, he is living yet; and though keeping pace with the century, year for year, and day for day, he does not seem old, for his heart is steeped in the dews of immortal youth—beneficent charities and generous humanities, the enthusiasm of the scholar, the serenity of the philosopher, the faith of the Christian.

Two Faces.—I know a little girl who has two faces.

When she is dressed up in her white dress and blue sash, and has on her blue kid shoes, and around her neck a string of pearl beads, then she looks so sweet and good that you would like to kiss her.

For she knows that company is going to call on her mother; and she expects that the ladies will say: "What a little darling!" or "What lovely curls!" or "What a sweet mouth!" and then kiss her little red lips, and perhaps give her some sugar plums.

And the ladies who praise her think she is very lady-like too. For she always says, "Yes ma'am," and "No ma'am," when she ought; and says, "Thank you," so sweetly when anything is given her.

But when she is alone with her mother, then she is sometimes very naughty. If she cannot have what she would like, or cannot do just as she wishes, then she will pout, and cry, and scream; and no one would ever think of kissing such homely lips.

And no one would take her to be the same little girl who behaved so prettily in company. So you see, this little girl has two faces. One she uses in company, and puts on with her best dress; the other she wears when she is alone with her mother. I know another little girl who has only one face; and that is always as sweet as a peach, and never so sweet as when alone with mamma.

Which little girl do you like best? The one with two faces, or the one who has but one? And which will you be like?—*The Nursery.*

Magic Whisper

"Chillen," said Uncle Ned, "what color is dat yar rose?"

"Red," they shouted; "just as red as a rose can be."

"No dispution 'bout dat at all, is dar?" said Uncle Ned, mysteriously.

"Of course there isn't," said the children.

"Well," pursued the old negro, whom everybody called Uncle Ned; "what would you chillen say if I war to whisper a message to dat yar rose which would be de occasion ub makin' it turn white in spots, whiter'n white folks?"

"Oh, Uncle Ned! you couldn't do it!" they shouted.

"Well, now, jess you chillen be still an' circumspectuous a minute, an' old Uncle Ned'll show you sumfin." So saying, he took the bright red rose and asked the youngsters to "look sharp at it in every 'ticular" so they'd know it agin sartin an' sure." Then carrying it into the pantry, he called out:

"Is you all seated, still and circumspectuous?"

"Yes! yes!" they cried.

Out he came, with the rose hidden in his hand; then holding it to his lips for a moment, he whispered his message, rolling his eyes at a great rate all the while. Looking into his still nearly-closed hand, he added aloud:

"He! he! what skeer you so? You's mose as white as de chillen. Here, show yourself!"

"Oh! oh! oh!" cried the children, as they crowded about Uncle Ned to admire the flower. "Isn't that lovely! Why, it's all variegated, red and white! How did you do it, Uncle Ned?"

"How did I warimegate it? Didn't you comprestand? I gib it a message."

"Tell me the message, please do!" said the last girl of the party. "Teach me how to whisper to the rose."

Uncle Ned shook his head.

"Please do," she pleaded. She was Uncle Ned's pet.

"Well, come into de pantry, Miss Nelly, an' don' never tell a livin' soul."

In they went with a fresh red rose, and soon came out with it even more beautifully variegated than the first was.

"Oh! oh! oh!" cried the children again. "Tell us, Nelly! Tell us the magic whisper!"

But Nelly just folded her chubby arms quietly, and said she had promised Uncle Ned to keep the secret like a little lady.

Then such a hubbub as there was! The children crowded around the old negro, and teased him until at last he declared that if they couldn't "misbehave themselves no better dan dat, he'd jess clar out and leave 'em. But," he added, "if it's gwine to discombobberate you at dis yere rate, guess ole Uncle'll tell you afore he goes. You jess light a match an' hole it quick under de rose, an' let de fumes rise up into it, kinder pertectin' de rose, so, wid yer hand, so it ken git a heap ob the gas, out of de match, bein' mighty keerful not to scorch it, and it warimegates beautiful. Mose any flower'll do de same—peenies, roses, or mose any ob 'em. De whisper's jess a make-believe. But, Lor'! it don't take nuffin' to fool white folks."

All the rest of that day the children were trying Uncle Ned's plan of "warimegating" roses and other flowers, and in time they succeeded quite as well as he. They soon discovered that if the rose was not sufficiently changed before the wood of the match began to burn, it was best to blow out that match and hold another freshly-lighted one under the flower. Nellie variegated a blue larkspur, and changed a red fuchsia so beautifully, that when her uncle, the botanist, dropped in to see them in the evening, he really thought it was some wonderful new variety that was shown him.—*Hearth and Home.*

Squirrel Wisdom.—Some one has deposited in our cabinet of curiosities a half-dozen butternut shells in the state they were left picked of their kernel by a squirrel. Attention is called to the economy of the little rodent by pencil marks on the paper under them, as follows:

It will be observed:

1. That the opening is on that side of the nut which gives access to the flat side of the kernel.

2. That the opening is nearest to the blunt end of the nut, where the most of the kernel lies.

3. That the opening is no larger than is absolutely necessary, less than half an inch square.

4. That every particle of kernel is extracted.

How does the squirrel know before trying, exactly where and how the kernel lies? There is only one nut in a great hoard which showed a liability of the squirrel to make a mistake. On this he began to gnaw on the wrong side, but he was evidently deceived by the unusual prominence of the line that passes round the nut at right angles to the mesial. He soon discovered his mistake, however, and worked round and struck the kernel at the right spot. —*Oneida Circular.*

Nelly's Temptation.—Little Nelly was five years old. Her mother had taken great pains to instil into her mind principles of right and truth.

One day she stood at the door of the dining-room, looking with great earnestness at a basket of fine peaches, which was on the table. Nelly knew she should not touch them without leave, but the temptation was strong. Soon her mother, who was watching her from an adjoining room, saw her bow her head and cover her face with her hands. "What ails you, Nelly?" she asked. "O, mother!" she exclaimed, "I wanted so much to take one of the peaches, but first I thought I would ask God if he had any objection."

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SEASONABLE ADVICE.

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Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds, Toothache, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc., are at once relieved by its timely use.

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Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

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Home Circle.

Lost! Three Little Robins!

Oh! where is the boy, dressed in jacket of gray,
Who climbed up a tree in the orchard to-day,
And carried my three little birdies away?
They hardly were dressed,
When he took from the nest
My three little robins, and left me bereft.

O wrens! have you seen in your travels to-day,
A very small boy, dressed in jacket of gray,
Who carried my three little robins away?
He had light-colored hair,
And his feet were both bare.
Ah, me! he was cruel and mean, I declare.

O butterfly! stop just one moment, I pray:
Have *you* seen a boy, dressed in jacket of gray,
Who carried my three little birdies away?
He had pretty blue eyes,
And was small of his size:
Ah, me! he must be wicked, and not very wise.

O bees with your bags of sweet nectarine, stay:
Have *you* seen a boy, dressed in jacket of gray,
And carrying three little birdies away?
Did he go through the town,
Or go sneaking around
Through hedges and by-ways with head hanging down?

O boy with blue eyes, dressed in jacket of gray!
If you will bring back my three robins to-day,
With the sweetest of music the gift I'll repay:
I'll sing all day long
My merriest song,
And I will forgive you this terrible wrong.

Bobolinks! did you see my birdies and me,
How happy we were on the old apple-tree,
Until I was robbed of my young, as you see?
Oh, how can I sing,
Unless he will bring
My three robins back to sleep under my wing!

—*Nursery.*

Bread—A True Story.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

There is a sort of sacredness about bread which does not belong to any other form of food. It is as though we remembered always that he blessed and brake bread—that he was himself called the "Bread of Life." No wastefulness shocks us like the waste of "the staff of life." In Germany, Sweden and Denmark, this sentiment has grown to a popular superstition. Hans Christian Andersen has a story of a proud girl who trod upon bread, and thereby came to grief; and the German peasants always prophesy terrible misfortunes to the man, woman, or child who mocks at or flings away this good gift of Heaven, even in form of the stalest and coarsest of their "black loaves," which, indeed, are of too heavy and substantial a character to be made light of. The great Thirty Years' War, with its famines and dire distresses, probably gave rise to this superstition. It has the strongest hold on the minds of the peasantry, the people who suffered most bitterly in that dreadful period, but all classes entertain it in a degree; few are so reckless or profane as to see without fear or displeasure a slight put upon bread; and that brings me to my little story.

When Napoleon's great army was on the march toward Russia, in the summer of the year 1812, a portion of it passed through Saxony—a proud, exultant, insolent set of fighters and spoilers, making free with everything that came in their way, and often insulting the unoffending people. Among other quiet towns, that of Oschatz was visited with this mighty swarm of imperial locusts, and the inhabitants were called upon to pay tribute in the way of food and comfortable quarters. It happened that a company of infantry halted before the house of a Protestant minister and there demanded food, and the minister's son, a handsome little lad, with great dark eyes, deep and grave and thoughtful, ran in to his mother for some bread. The good woman gave him a large brown loaf, such as they themselves had just been eating. It was indeed their "daily bread." This the lad took out and courteously offered, with a knife, to a gallant-looking young officer, who, to his astonishment and horror, flung it contemptuously on the ground, saying: "How dare you offer us miserable black bread, fit only for swinish German peasants! Bring us white bread, you young rascal!"

The soldiers, hungry as they were, in the spirit of their officer kicked the offending brown loaf about like a football, until they quite demolished it, and then shouted for white bread. But little Constantine, who was rightly named, replied bravely: "We have no white bread; we gave you the best we had, and you are very wicked to treat that good brown loaf so. My mother made it, and God punishes people who fling bread on the ground."

The rude French soldiers might have made him suffer for his plain speaking had not the officer, looking a little ashamed, marched them on to the other houses in search of white bread, better suited to their dainty appetites.

The incident had been witnessed by a crowd of people, who, shocked and indignant, all prophesied humiliation and misfortune to the discourteous strangers. After a few hours the French troops marched off, and the old town, whose inhabitants they had bullied and robbed, returned to its quiet, steady-going ways. They marched on, with splendid visions and magnificent plans of conquest, glory, dominion, spoils, and revels, to disaster, defeat—to unutterable horrors of tempests, cold and death. The dread elements, the awful forces of nature, were arrayed against them—the blind avenging furies of Frost and Fire and Flood. In the cold bosom of a strange land unseen graves, like icy pitfalls, awaited them; and in the clouds of an alien sky were even then being prepared for them slowly and silently, from the soft exhalations of the summer earth, vast winding-sheets of snow. Many a green valley, in which they gayly bivouacked on the daisied turf, with murmurous leaves and sweet bird-chirpings overhead, was but a few months later to receive them in white silence—to invite them to beds of treacherous softness and fatal repose, overhung by leafless branches sheathed in ice—a spot seemingly abandoned by nature, forsaken of life, a ghostly Valley of the Shadow of Death.

When the people of Oschatz heard of the fearful reverses of that grand army they said: "It is little wonder, if they flung good bread on the ground and kicked it about, after the manner of those Heaven-defying soldiers who marched through our town."

At last the remnants of that proud invading host came straggling back through Germany. A miserable set of men were they—sickly, ragged, maimed, frost-bitten—humiliated and amazed to find the world slipping from the grasp of their deity, the great emperor—that laws of nature did not come under the "Code of Napoleon"—that in his magnificent plans of conquest he had left out the mighty disturbing elemental forces; had left out chances, accidents, providences, God.

So it happened that the town of Oschatz was again visited by the French, and, strangely enough, it happened that to the very town came the sad remains of that very company that had called down upon their heads the bread curse. Again they halted before the minister's house, and again little Constantine ran to his mother for bread. This time there was white bread, and he took out a large loaf and offered it to that very young officer he had remembered well, though now he saw him pale and emaciated, his brave uniform soiled and dilapidated, and one sleeve of his braided coat hanging empty. To the lad's surprise, the officer recognized him at once; to his great surprise he burst into tears, and refused to take that tempting white loaf, saying: "No, my good little friend, I cannot take this, though I am very hungry, as are my men. Bring us black bread, such as we trampled under foot in the summer—that is better than we deserve. God has indeed punished us for our arrogance." Then little Constantine went into the house and got a brown loaf from his mother, and all the charitable neighbors contributed from their stores far more willingly than they once had done, feeding the poor, crest-fallen fellows, and refreshing them with good beer, without addressing to them one reproachful or taunting word—without as much as saying to them: "We told you so, you profane frog-eaters and bread-despisers!" This was the way in which the good people of Oschatz obeyed the command of their Lord, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink."

One honest farmer, who had actually come to town that day to purchase a farm wagon and horses to replace those of which these same French soldiers had robbed him, now filled the new vehicle with sick and wounded men, and so conveyed them several miles on their homeward way, walking most of the distance himself, to make room for a poor straggler. That unlettered "German boer" had probably never heard of a triumphal chariot, yet his rude wagon was one—only that the conqueror walked, while the captives rode. He had all unconsciously achieved a Christian victory.

As for little Constantine H., he grew up to be a profound scholar and a great physician, and what is better still, a good, brave, true-hearted man, and what is best of all, he is living yet; and though keeping pace with the century, year for year, and day for day, he does not seem old, for his heart is steeped in the dews of immortal youth—beneficent charities and generous humanities, the enthusiasm of the scholar, the serenity of the philosopher, the faith of the Christian.

Two Faces.—I know a little girl who has two faces.

When she is dressed up in her white dress and blue sash, and has on her blue kid shoes, and around her neck a string of pearl beads, then she looks so sweet and good that you would like to kiss her.

For she knows that company is going to call on her mother; and she expects that the ladies will say: "What a little darling!" or "What lovely curls!" or "What a sweet mouth!" and then kiss her little red lips, and perhaps give her some sugar plums.

And the ladies who praise her think she is very lady-like too. For she always says, "Yes ma'am," and "No ma'am," when she ought; and says, "Thank you," so sweetly when anything is given her.

But when she is alone with her mother, then she is sometimes very naughty. If she cannot have what she would like, or cannot do just as she wishes, then she will pout, and cry, and scream; and no one would ever think of kissing such homely lips.

And no one would take her to be the same little girl who behaved so prettily in company. So you see, this little girl has two faces. One she uses in company, and puts on with her best dress; the other she wears when she is alone with her mother. I know another little girl who has only one face; and that is always as sweet as a peach, and never so sweet as when alone with mamma.

Which little girl do you like best? The one with two faces, or the one who has but one? And which will you be like?—*The Nursery.*

Magic Whisper

"Chillen," said Uncle Ned, "what color is dat yar rose?"

"Red," they shouted; "just as red as a rose can be."

"No dispution 'bout dat at all, is dar?" said Uncle Ned, mysteriously.

"Of course there isn't," said the children.

"Well," pursued the old negro, whom everybody called Uncle Ned; "what would you chillen say if I war to whisper a message to dat yar rose which would be de occasion ub makin' it turn white in spots, whiter'n white folks?"

"Oh, Uncle Ned! you couldn't do it!" they shouted.

"Well, now, jess you chillen be still an' circumspectuous a minute, an' old Uncle Ned'll show you sumfin." So saying, he took the bright red rose and asked the youngsters to "look sharp at it in every 'ticular" so they'd know it again sartin an' sure." Then carrying it into the pantry, he called out:

"Is you all seated, still and circumspectuous?"

"Yes! yes!" they cried.

Out he came, with the rose hidden in his hand; then holding it to his lips for a moment, he whispered his message, rolling his eyes at a great rate all the while. Looking into his still nearly-closed hand, he added aloud:

"He! he! what skeer you so? You's mose as white as de chillen. Here, show yourself!"

"Oh! oh! oh!" cried the children, as they crowded about Uncle Ned to admire the flower. "Isn't that lovely! Why, it's all variegated, red and white! How did you do it, Uncle Ned?"

"How did I warimegate it? Didn't you compreстand? I gib it a message."

"Tell me the message, please do!" said the last girl of the party. "Teach me how to whisper to the rose."

Uncle Ned shook his head.

"Please do," she pleaded. She was Uncle Ned's pet.

"Well, come into de pantry, Miss Nelly, an' don' never tell a livin' soul."

In they went with a fresh red rose, and soon came out with it even more beautifully variegated than the first was.

"Oh! oh! oh!" cried the children again. "Tell us, Nelly! Tell us the magic whisper!"

But Nelly just folded her chubby arms quietly, and said she had promised Uncle Ned to keep the secret like a little lady.

Then such a hubbub as there was! The children crowded around the old negro, and teased him until at last he declared that if they couldn't "misbehave themselves no better dan dat, he'd jess clar out and leave 'em. But," he added, "if it's gwine to discombobberate you at dis yere rate, guess ole Uncle'll tell you afore he goes. You jess light a match an' hole it quick under de rose, an' let de fumes rise up into it, kinder pertectin' de rose, so, wid yer hand, so it ken git a heap ob the gas, out of de match, bein' mighty keerful not to scorch it, and it warimegates beautiful. Mose any flower'll do de same—peenies, roses, or mose any ob 'em. De whisper's jess a make-believe. But, Lor'! it don't take nuffin' to fool white folks."

All the rest of that day the children were trying Uncle Ned's plan of "warimegating" roses and other flowers, and in time they succeeded quite as well as he. They soon discovered that if the rose was not sufficiently changed before the wood of the match began to burn, it was best to blow out that match and hold another freshly-lighted one under the flower. Nellie variegated a blue larkspur, and changed a red fuchsia so beautifully, that when her uncle, the botanist, dropped in to see them in the evening, he really thought it was some wonderful new variety that was shown him.—*Hearth and Home.*

Squirrel Wisdom.—Some one has deposited in our cabinet of curiosities a half-dozen butternut shells in the state they were left picked of their kernel by a squirrel. Attention is called to the economy of the little rodent by pencil marks on the paper under them, as follows:

It will be observed:

1. That the opening is on that side of the nut which gives access to the flat side of the kernel.

2. That the opening is nearest to the blunt end of the nut, where the most of the kernel lies.

3. That the opening is no larger than is absolutely necessary, less than half an inch square.

4. That every particle of kernel is extracted.

How does the squirrel know before trying, exactly where and how the kernel lies? There is only one nut in a great hoard which showed a liability of the squirrel to make a mistake. On this he began to gnaw on the wrong side, but he was evidently deceived by the unusual prominence of the line that passes round the nut at right angles to the mesial. He soon discovered his mistake, however, and worked round and struck the kernel at the right spot. —*Oneida Circular.*

Nelly's Temptation.—Little Nelly was five years old. Her mother had taken great pains to instil into her mind principles of right and truth.

One day she stood at the door of the dining-room, looking with great earnestness at a basket of fine peaches, which was on the table. Nelly knew she should not touch them without leave, but the temptation was strong. Soon her mother, who was watching her from an adjoining room, saw her bow her head and cover her face with her hands. "What ails you, Nelly?" she asked. "O, mother!" she exclaimed, "I wanted so much to take one of the peaches, but first I thought I would ask God if he had any objection."

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SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands doing so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption successively gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lies in the same direction. Our advice is, take

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It is warranted free from all mineral or injurious preparation to the skin, and to possess healing qualities superior to any other article of the kind.

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Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

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Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

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For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

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From the New York *Independent* of July 22d, 1869, we take the following with regard to the Overland Monthly:

"Among the few things *not* sensational, the still fewer which give us vastly more than they promise, is the *Overland Monthly*. Coming from San Francisco, it brings with it somewhat of the breadth, the freshness, the freedom of the far Pacific seas. It more than hints of the inexhaustible and as yet almost untouched wealth of the California vales and mountains; it reflects the brightness of their vivid colors, the exhilaration of their wonderful atmospheres. It is really refreshing to turn away from the stereotyped, much-harped-on themes of the distinguished, from the old things run so deep into the ruts of dullness, to names that we never heard before, and to themes new, unique, healthy, and suggestive. Then it is so delightful to find something a great deal better than you expected—so much more delightful than to expect a great deal, to be disappointed. Only we wonder that a thing can be so good that we hear so little about; though that is the very reason, probably, why we *do* hear so little about it."

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nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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Farm and Garden.

Evening.

There's a purple mist on the mountain,
A dreamy haze on the hill,
And we scarcely hear the echo
Of the torrent by the mill.

From far across the valley
A faint sweet sound is heard—
A silver tinkling from the fold
Like the thrilling of a bird.

And across the placid water,
The dip of the distant oar
Floats like a breathing silence
The fevered senses o'er.

The sun in a golden glory
Is sinking in the west,
As a sweet saint pure and holy,
Glides gently into rest.

The soft gray veil of twilight
Steals o'er vale and mountain tall,
And our hearts ascend in thankfulness
To the God who giveth all.

And now above the Wasatch
The moon comes full and clear,
Like a smile from the great All-Father
On His waiting children here.

And a pure and holy silence
Breathes in the air around,
And we feel that the earth—God's footstool—
Is consecrated ground.

—*The Church Journal.*

Salt Lake City, 1869.

Some Things about Underdrainage.

The other day we heard a gentleman who had given much attention to farm drainage, remark that he would wish no better business than to lay tile drains on good farms, and take the *increase* of products in the next three years for his pay. In other words, he believes that tile drains pay for themselves in three years. He declared had he only an eighty-acre farm, he would sell half and drain the rest with tile, rather than cultivate the whole without it. If he was right the old style of farming is wrong. How is it?

If the facts that underlie the theory of tile drainage were better understood, there would be more faith in it. Briefly they are something of this sort: If water stands on the ground, plant roots are drowned out. They must have air to breathe, as much as we. But the stagnant water for the most part keeps out the air. Open a drain and the water is drawn off, and the soil becomes porous and friable. The air enters with its food. The rain water, also, which is heavily charged with plant food, soaks through the soil, which is Nature's perfect filter, and leaves its ammonia and other fertilizing elements behind. Without the drain the most of this washes off with the water in its surface flow, or stays in stagnant pools. But this is not all. Wet lands are cold lands. Apply heat to the top of a kettle of water, and it warms up slowly. So with the sun, in spring, over undrained land. But open its pores, and the hot air soon enters, heating it through and through. It is claimed that drained land is two weeks earlier, in warmth, and two weeks *later*, also—for it does not cool as quickly as in the fall—really adding a month to the season. Every farmer knows how much that is worth. Such land will dry more in two or three days after the frost leaves it in the spring, than other land in as many weeks.

Strange as it may seem, drained land stands droughts better, for the simple reason that it absorbs more of the moisture that is always present in the air, even in the dryest times, and for the additional reason that it brings up the moisture from below by capillary attraction. To these advantages the system of drainage adds, perhaps, a still greater one—that the loosened, friable soil permits plant roots to push down so much farther. If the roots are kept near the surface, they must dry up in a parching drought. But most roots will forage for a depth of four, five or six feet, if allowed to, and the plant which sends down such feeders will stand a severe drought unharmed. Aside from purely agricultural reasons, drainage as a hygienic measure is specially valuable. Nothing else will cure some of our ague districts but this method of drinking up its malaria. Surface ditches, it will be seen, will not answer this purpose as well as the drains, while they require labor to keep them open, and take a good deal of valuable room. Covered drains of stone, etc., soon clog up, and have to be renewed. Tile are easily laid, and permanent.

Says Mr. Hyde, from whose Lowell lecture, reported in the Springfield *Republican*, we have condensed this showing:

It was in allusion to this deepening of the soil by drainage, that Emerson, in an address at Concord, thus playfully but truthfully said: "Concord is one of the oldest towns in the country, far on now in its third century. The selectmen have, once in five years, perambulated its bounds, and yet, in this year, a very large quantity of land has been discovered and added to the agricultural territory of the town, and without a murmur of complaint from any neighbors. By drainage we have gone to the subsoil, and we have a Concord under Concord, a Middlesex under Middlesex, and a basement story of Massachusetts more valuable than all the superstructure. Tiles are political economists. They are so many young Americans, announcing a better era, a day of fat things." We wish that the desire of more land, the easily besetting sin of farmers, could be directed to extending their dominion perpendicularly instead of longitudinally. Their title gives them possession to the center of the earth, but practically, they possess only a few inches of the surface. This subsoil costs nothing but a little labor in its redemption from its sunken, degraded position, requires no additional fencing, and when paying heavy interest on the price of redemption, is seldom thought of by the assessor.

A Simple Mode of Growing Mushrooms.

My experience as a mushroom-cultivator extends over a period of twenty years. During this period I have grown them in many different ways, in many fashionable as well as unfashionable houses and sheds, and in the open air, during summer and winter, in different parts of the country, and for various purposes—for the supply of ducal tables, and for sale in Covent Garden Market—and I can truly say, without desiring to boast of my own success, that there is no vegetable so simple or easy of cultivation as the mushroom.

The method which I adopt generally for winter supply, and that which I have found the simplest, may be briefly stated thus. I procure two cartloads of good fresh stable manure, and shake out the longest of the straw. I am not, however, very particular about this. Then it is turned over in the open air once or twice to get rid of the rank steam. When this is gone the dung is taken into one of the sheds at the back of the houses, and about four barrowfuls of ordinary fresh soil mixed with it. The bed is then made up on the floor of the shed to a depth of about twelve inches, pressed rather firmly, and spawned when at a temperature of between 75 and 80 deg. A covering of about one inch of good strong loam in a rather rough state is then added and beaten level with the spade. By using heavy loam as a covering, the mushrooms produced are of a more solid character than where light sifted soil is used; they are, consequently, more valuable, commanding a far higher price in the market. The whole is then covered up with at least nine inches of straw or long litter.

I never use any fire heat, as I consider that a piece of useless extravagance. Better mushrooms can be grown without fire heat than with it, and a continuous supply kept up throughout the coldest winters.

I have several beds in bearing now that have been made in the manner described. To-day (December 16th) I have picked a small pail full from a square foot. I could pick many such—in fact the beds are a perfect sheet of white all over. Seeing that they are so easily cultivated, who would be, who need be without their dish of mushrooms?—*R. G. Stamford, in Eng. Journal of Horticulture.*

Horticultural School for Women.

Some weeks ago we alluded to the project of establishing a horticultural school for women, near Boston. The projectors seem determined to push the experiment, and an appeal for funds to start the work is soon to be issued. The *Boston Advertiser* gives the following as the plan of the institution:

"The working plan of the school comprises a farm, to be procured in the vicinity of Boston, containing about 20 acres, 5 acres to be used for the cultivation of small fruits, flowers, salads and such vegetables as are suitable for cultivation by female labor, the rest to be devoted to mowing and pasturage; a good dwelling house capable of accommodating about 30 inmates; a barn large enough for the farm stock; an experimental plant house for growing flowers and early vegetables, and the forwarding of plants for field crops. The control of the institution is to be vested in a president, secretary, treasurer and 24 managers—one-half of whom shall be women—who will be aided by a competent instructor, an experienced farmer, and the other necessary assistants. The pupils will be instructed in plain sewing, the use of sewing machines and all kinds of house work, as well as in horticulture; the lecturers and teachers in kindred branches of labor and service will be employed from time to time.

"It is intended to receive pupils to the number of 25, who are to be from the age of 16 upwards, of good character, fair education, and able to work as may be required. The course of instruction will extend through two years. The estimated cost of procuring the farm and out-buildings and maintaining the school for 3 years is $30,000."

Drainage for Orchards.

At a meeting of the Warsaw (Ill.) Horticultural Society, August 14th, the following essay on the Lesson of the Season, was read:

Every season may be said to teach a new lesson to the cultivator of the soil—fruit grower as well as farmer.

Let us consider what is the lesson taught by the season of 1869, and first, in what way has it been remarkable? Throughout the West it has been the wettest ever known. Rain—rain—from early spring to midsummer, with but short intermission, has been the rule; until the soil has been soaked, and the surface washed to a degree seldom known before.

It is needless to say that cultivation, and the proper care of crops, have been simply impossible. If crops have grown at all, in many cases it has been in conflict with weeds, which could not be destroyed.

Then what is the lesson taught us by this experience? It is written so that those who run may read: DRAINAGE!

I think no one will differ with me in this statement. It is a thing which we partially realized before; but the year 1869 has doubly demonstrated. I will briefly allude to a few of the reasons for drainage.

1. It renders the subsoil porous, and allows the water to pass through it, leaving it in a tillable condition, long before the lands undrained can be tilled at all.

2. It presents to a large degree all surface washings.

3. It prevents baking and hardening on exposure to sun after rains.

Other valid reasons might be given, but these will suffice. To the question, —What lands need underdraining? I would reply, all—or nearly so. Boggy soils need it to be rendered tillable at all. Flat lands need it, in order that the superabundant water may pass off. Our bluff, limestone lands need it to give mellowness and moisture, and to prevent wasting any. I conceive of no soil that would not be benefited by draining except the sandy or gravelly subsoils, sometimes found in our river bottoms.

TO MAKE PAPER TRANSPARENT.—Artists, architects, land surveyors, and all who have occasion to make use of tracing paper in their professional duties, will be glad to know that any paper capable of the transfer of a drawing in ordinary ink, pencil, or water colors, and that even a stout drawing paper, can be made as transparent as the thin, yellowish paper at present used for tracing purposes. The liquid used is benzine. If the paper be damped with pure and fresh distilled benzine it at once assumes a transparency, and permits of the tracing being made, and of ink or water colors being used on its surface without any "running." The paper resumes its opacity as the benzine evaporates, and if the drawing is not completed, the requisite portion of the paper must be again damped with the benzine. The transparent calico, on which indestructible tracings can be made, was a most valuable invention, and this new discovery of the properties of the benzine will prove of further service to many branches of the art profession, in allowing the use of stiff paper where formerly only a slight tissue could be used.

CITRON MELON PRESERVE.—Cut the melon in slices an inch wide, pare, and take off the pulp so as to leave the surface smooth and even; leave it in lengths or cut into squares according to fancy. Weigh the melon, and to each pound allow sufficient of good white sugar, and one large, or two small lemons. Put the citron into a porcelain kettle, cover with clear water, and boil gently until a straw will penetrate the fruit readily. Cut the lemons in slices and take out the seeds, and after the melon is removed from the water, put the lemons in and let them boil a few minutes. Remove, and add the sugar, and if you judge that there will not be sufficient juice to cover the whole when done, add a little more water. Boil until clear, skimming if necessary, add the melon and lemon, boil a few moments all together, and afterwards put into pots, jars, or bottles. This preserve will keep perfectly in jars if cooled, and then covered with pasted paper the same as jelly, or it may be put into a crock, the lid of which is well secured.

A SIMPLE BUT SURE REMEDY FOR CORNS ON THE TOES AND FEET.—When a young man, I used to be very much annoyed by those painful excrescences called "corns," on the toes and feet; until I was told of a very simple, but effectual remedy for them, by some person. It was, to bathe the feet well in tepid water, to soften them; then pare them off very closely with a sharp penknife; then rub on well green peach tree leaves; when, after continuing the rubbing on once or twice a day, the corns will entirely disappear, and not return, without the cause that first occasioned them. I have often tried the remedy, and never found it to fail yet. It seems to be the Prussic acid in the peach tree leaves that takes them away. A good corn-salve could no doubt be made for winter use, by bruising the peach tree leaves when green, then boil them in water until the strength is extracted; then take out the leaves, strain the water of the sediment, and add a sufficient quantity of common resin, beeswax, tallow, and lard-oil sufficient to make it soft enough, and simmer down, without burning, until the water is all evaporated. Soften and pare the corn, as before directed, spread it on a small piece of cambric or linen, and apply, putting on the sock or stocking carefully, so as not to rub it off. Keep applying until they disappear.—*J. R. H., South Pass, Ill.*

FOR MAKING TOMATO PRESERVES.—The small round tomato, or what is called the "Pear Tomato," from its shape, is the best. Let them get about ripe or fully ripe. Gather them, scald them, and take off the skins. Then dissolve your sugar in the necessary quantity of water, and when made scalding hot, put in the tomatoes, and cook them in it until well done. Then take them out, lay or spread them in dishes, and let them dry in the sun. Boil the water and dissolved sugar down to a syrup of the proper consistency, and put in the cooked tomatoes, after having dried them sufficiently in the sun, in a dry house, or by a stove; close up, and put away for use. That was my wife's way of making them, in her life-time, as I well remember. They make the best and healthiest preserves I ever ate. The only objection to them is, that there is so little acid in them they are apt to "candy" by keeping them.

"Trouble not trouble, till trouble troubles you."



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State Fair of California.
FLORENNE
Sewing Machines.



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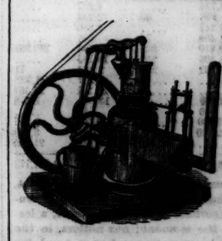
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OIL CAKE MEAL.
We desire to call your attention to OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, one pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the U. S. Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1868, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent.; Barley Meal, 13 per cent.; Oat Meal, 18 per cent.; Oil Cake Meal, 22 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties for all stock exposed to sudden changes of weathe or over driving, it has no equal.
FOR MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and improving its quality to a far greater extent than any other feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food, generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It will improve it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.
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FOR HORSES, a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the heaves or rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness, evenness and glossiness of the hair.
FOR SHEEP, there is no article of feed known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled cattle or sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.
At present price ($30 per ton) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold; at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds, one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.
The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture; and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. All orders will receive prompt attention, Address
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From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

Commercial Intelligence.

The warm and genial weather which succeeded and has uniformly prevailed since the October rains, has brought forward the grass most luxuriantly, and the early sown wheat upon the dry, summer fallowed land is now coming forward with much promise. The season for planting is propitious, for the reason that the early rain of October came so gently that it permeated the soil most thoroughly, without running off and raising the streams, as would have been the case were the rain more violent. The railroads are now bringing forward considerable grain from the distant interior, much of which had been suffered to accumulate by reason of the low stage of water, and which is still below a navigable point. This is particularly so in valleys bordering upon the San Joaquin and its tributaries. Thousands of tons of Wheat are now stacked and corded up on the river banks and around the various embarcaderos, waiting our usual winter rains, to float the grain to market. Much of it has been sold to residents here, and is carefully protected from the weather. Notwithstanding all this, the arrivals of Wheat for the week past are greater than for any previous week since the incoming of October. Our largest week's receipts since the first of July was at the close of August, when they exceeded the bulk of 340,000 centals; and for the past week we have received about 200,000—making a grand total since harvest of about 4,000,000 centals, as against 3,680,000 for the same period last year. This exhibit embraces Flour and Wheat combined. Prices, however, are much less than those of last year, by an average of about 25c per cental on all grades. The present export inquiry for Wheat is good, at a slight decline from the extreme point reached at the close of October; while the export demand for Flour shows some diminution in volume; the cargoes for the several vessels now on the berth for Australia having been secured and fully noted in our previous issue.

Thus far during the season we have received of Barley about 400,000 centals, as against 320,000 centals same time last year. This is supposed to be fully one-half of the entire crop. The shipping demand is continued, leaving the market very firm, at an average price of a cent per pound. Of Oats, we have received from the interior since harvest 175,000 centals, which is estimated at two-thirds of the entire crop. Last year in same period we received but 140,000 centals, Oregon supplying us very liberally during the winter and spring. This year her crop is said to be short. We may, therefore, look for increased prices ere long. The Bean crop promises to be large, and, with a liberal stock of old remaining, prices are both low and nominal, with no disposition to purchase in any quarter. Mustard Seed, on the contrary, is in moderate supply, yet the shipping requirement is inconsiderable, partly by reason of its inferior quality; prices are, therefore, low and nominal. The Corn crop is said to be much larger and of better quality than previously; yet, as compared with other grains raised on this coast, is of small importance, Barley taking the lead and being the favorite, because a surer crop in this climate. Rye is the least planted of any of the cereals.

There continues to be a good demand for Wool, and at hardening prices, shipments East being freely made, by steamer and sailing vessels. Hides are also in favor at unchanged rates, the supply falling short of the shipping demand. At the same time, the local manufacturing requirement is considerable and constantly increasing. Tallow continues scarce and high. Our dairy receipts are light for the season, the high prices ruling failing to increase the Butter supply to the extent of our wants, thereby compelling us to make large drafts upon the East for both Butter and Cheese, the Pacific railway being largely patronized in carrying it to this coast. The attempt to bring fresh Eggs from Chicago and other Western cities, overland, has not been attended with the success which it promised, the constant motion of the cars injuring them past redemption. At the same time, we have received by rail a few small invoices of extra choice sugar-cured Bacon and Hams from Chicago, which have been placed at satisfactory prices.

There is no end to our Fruit supply the present season—the markets now being fully stocked with Apples, Pears, Grapes, etc., selling at very low prices—barely sufficient to pay freight and charges. Much attention has also been given to drying and preserving. It is possible that we may have an overplus of Dried Apples; at all events, the market is at the moment supplied. But not so with Dried Peaches, Apricots, Plums, Nectarines, etc. All of these are likely to sell well and at high prices. Much encouragement is also held out to those of our local packers who have canned and preserved many thousand packages of Berries and other fruits, besides immense quantities of Tomatoes and other vegetables.

The exports for the past week have been as follows: Constitution for New York via Panama carried 762,239 lbs Wool, 4,599 lbs Whalebone, 5,259 lbs Ivory, 2,459 Hides, 235 rolls Leather, etc., valued at $173,365 Zouave for New York had 26,504 ctls Barley, 39,230 lbs Wool, 6,700 galls California Wine, 4,810 Hides, 133 tons Copper Ore, etc., valued at $67,000. Cordillera for Liverpool carried 26,111 ctls Wheat, 97 tons Silver Ore, etc., valued at $58,878. Kingfisher for Cork had 27,305 ctls Wheat, valued at $45,420. America for China carried 1,312 bbls Flour, etc., valued at $19,949. The same for Japan had 1,207 bbls Flour, etc., valued at $44,877. Lyttelton for Montevideo carried 16,800 hf sks Flour, valued at $41,431. Nymphe for Sydney had 18,640 qr sks Flour, valued at $20,000. Horatio Sprague for same carried 25,800 qr sks Flour, 952 ctls Wheat, 140 hf bbls and 1,650 cs Salmon, etc., valued at $41,920. Amanda Ager for La Union, C. A., had 4,800 qr sks Flour, etc., valued at $6,579. Nor'wester for Tahiti carried Lumber, valued at $920. Grayhound for same had Groceries, etc., valued at $4,394. Canadienne for Falmouth via Puget Sound carried 128 tons Manganese Ore, etc., valued at $3,260. Favorite for Victoria had Groceries, etc., valued at $9,044. Constitution for Panama carried 257 bbls Flour, etc., valued at $13,242.

The following is a statement of the Receipts of Domestic Produce in this market for the week ending Nov. 4th, and the total for the past three years, from July 1st to the corresponding date each year.

ARTICLES OF PRODUCE.	Oct. 28th, to Nov. 4th, '68.	July 1st, to Nov. 4th, '68.	July 1st, to Nov. 4th, 1868.	July 1st, to Nov. 4th, '67.	July 1st, 1867, to Nov. 4th, '67.
Flour, qr sks	21,670	346,011	445,289	440,050	
Wheat, sks	201,750	3,894,010	3,689,264	3,510,185	
Barley, sks	22,680	405,962	340,571	340,987	
Oats, sks	8,725	170,009	140,004	137,590	
Potatoes, sks	15,860	238,335	224,846	218,986	
Corn, sks	200	15,756	11,052	8,406	
Rye, sks	250	1,760	2,406	1,519	
Buckwheat, sks	.....	282	140	263	
Beans, sks	2,170	30,992	13,053	15,124	
Bran, sks	1,200	27,745	35,037	27,987	
Hay, bales	3,000	116,266	139,120	121,010	

The receipts of certain articles of Oregon produce from January 1st to date, have been as follows: Flour, qr sks 433,603; Wheat, sks 30,961; Oats, sks 55,820; Barley, sks 240; Salmon, bbls 1,837, hf bbls 2,356, cs 19,729, pkgs 2,074; Bacon, pkgs 4,485; Beef, bbls 449; Butter, pkgs 779; Cheese, pkgs 12; Hams, pkgs 433; Lard, pkgs 1,512: Pork, bbls 1,194; Dried Apples, pkgs 4,139; Pig Iron, tons 825.

The exports of Breadstuffs from this port from July 1st 1869, to date, as compared with the same time last year, have been as follows:

	1869		1868	
To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, ctls.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, ctls.
New York, etc	112	10,803	14,975	549,981
Great Britain	21,197	2,482,689	2,267	1,167,244
China	57,901	14,885	29,593	37,093
Japan	3,734	.....	4,007	.....
Mexico	493	40	2,344	.....
Panama	3,247	.....	2,886	.....
Tahiti	1,408	74	755	.....
Australia	19,610	952	24,694	180,968
Central America	10,408	219	16,153	.....
Hawaiian Islands	1,662	268	2,424	71
Mauritius	.....	.....	7,237	11,328
Cape Town	.....	.....	20,131	10,467
South America	13,200	.....	13,051	8,678
British Columbia	130	85	715	.....
Manila	3,000	.....	3,500	1,157
Batavia	2,000	.....	2,825	3,650
New Zealand	.....	12,179	3,466	21,135
Totals	138,582	2,522,165	152,037	2,091,772

FLOUR—The market exhibits a good degree of firmness, at rates heretofore ruling, with, perhaps, an upward tendency for low grades Superfine. There is, however, a lessened export inquiry at the moment; our millers, in the interim, being occupied in executing orders in hand for the dispatch of vessels to Australia, etc., now on the berth. During the week, we have received from Oregon, per Moses Taylor and Whistler, the bulk of 5,000 bbls, a portion of this consisting of high grades Extra. Favorite brands sold promptly upon arrival, at full rates. Transactions for the week aggregate the bulk of 10,000 bbls Superfine, various brands, for export—private; also, divers parcels of Golden Age, National, and Golden Gate Mills Extra, at full rates. We quote Superfine at $4@4 25; Extra Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; Extra Baker's and Family Extra, $5@5 50 ₱ 196 lbs according to size and description of package. We quote best brands Oregon Extra, $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—The extreme rate paid at the close of October for the prompt dispatch of vessels has been lost. The market, however, exhibits a good, healthy tone for all grades, the export demand being fully equal to the supply; purchases being predicated upon the Liverpool quotation of 10s 6d ₱ ctl. Transactions here and in the interior approximate the following, in price and quantity: 25,000 sks extra choice, $1 60; 40,000 sks do, $1 57½@1 60; 25,000 sks good shipping, $1 55@1 57½; 15,000 sks do, $1 50@1 52½; 7,500 sks milling, $1 40@1 45; 5,700 sks do, $1 47½; 15,000 sks do, $1 25@1 37½; 4,800 sks do, $1 25@1 30; 2,500 sks inferior, $1 10@1 15.

BARLEY—The shipping demand is continued for the month; but, judging from the past, must soon cease. Transactions for the week aggregate 30,000 sks, within the range of 95c@$1 15; 5,500 sks Coast, 85@90c ₱ ctl—closing very firm.

OATS—The market is poorly supplied with choice; common is more plenty. The sales of the week aggregate 7,000 sks, within the range of $1 15@1 35, according to quality.

HOPS—We note a sale of 20 bales new at 7½c ₱ lb, which is below the ruling market rates of 8@12½c.

HAY—The receipts of common are in excess of the demand, quotable at $8@16 ₱ ton; good to choice, $12 50@15; extra Wheat, $15@16.

CORN—The crop is large for this State, and better in quality than the average of past seasons. In the absence of reported sales, we continue former quotations.

RYE—A few small lots have been offered, with sales of about 250 bags, at about 1¾c ₱ lb.

BEANS—There is but a limited demand and few sales, at 2½@2¾c ₱ lb, for all kinds.

BUCKWHEAT—The demand is about equal to the light supply, quotable at 2c ₱ lb.

FLAXSEED—The receipts are very meagre, quotable at 3⅜@4c ₱ lb.

CANARY SEED—Small lots to the trade, at ₱ 8c lb.

MUSTARD SEED—Receipts, though light, are more than equal to the demand; quality of the offerings not choice, and prices both low and nominal, say 2@5c as extremes for Black, Red and White, the latter for best White English Seed.

HONEY—Small sales of inferior Strained at 12½c. We quote Comb, 17½@20c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The supply is free. We quote Bays including Bodegas at 75@85c; Humboldts, $1@1 10; Pigeon Points, $1 12½@1 15, jobbing at $1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—The supply is free; ruling rates for Yellow, 90c @$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs; Silver Skins are held higher.

MISCELLANEOUS—Our millers adhere to the following uniform prices for their products, in small bags: Graham Flour, $5 50@6; Rye do, $9 50@10; Buckwheat do, $9 75@10 ₱ 196 lbs. Rice Flour, 12c; Rye Meal, 4½c; Corn Meal, 2½@3c; Oat Meal, 6@8c; Oats Groats, 8@9c: Buckwheat Groats, 10c: Split Peas, 5½c:Pearl Barley, 6@8c; Samp, 5c; Hominy, 5c; Farina, 10c; Cracked Wheat, 3½c ₱ lb—all in small packets.

BRAN—The demand is active at $15 ₱ ton; jobbing at $15 50@16.

MIDDLINGS—There is a fair demand at $17@18 for feed, and $25@28 ₱ ton for fine.

OIL-CAKE MEAL—Is in limited request at $30 ₱ ton.

LEATHER—Shipments East are continued by every steamer; prices steady for all kinds.

HIDES—The demand exceeds the supply. Sales during the week of 1,500 Dry at 15@16½c; Salted, 7½@7¾c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The supply is unequal to the demand, with moderate sales at 10@10½c ₱ lb.

WOOL—The shipping demand is fully equal to the supply. During the week, we have shipped to New York upward of 800,000 lbs—say, per steamer, 762,239 lbs; per Zouave, 39,231 lbs. The sales of the week aggregate 250,000 lbs, at @14c. At the close, holders ask 16@16c, for burry and choice grades.

POULTRY—The supply is liberal. We quote Spring Chickens at $5@7; Hens and Roosters, $8@9; Ducks, tame, $7@8, wild $1 50@3 50 ₱ doz; Geese, tame, $2@2 50 ₱ pair: Turkeys, 17@19c ₱ lb; Hare, $3@3 50 ₱ doz: Venison, 8@9c ₱ lb; Quail, $1@1 25 ₱ doz; Teal Ducks, $1 50@2 ₱ doz: Snipe, $1 50@2 50 ₱ doz.

CATTLE—Market well supplied with meats. We quote slaughterers' price as follows: Beef, first quality, at 6@10c; Sheep, 5@8c; Calves, 9@12½ ₱ lb. Pork on foot in good supply, selling at 6@6½c ₱ lb; do dressed, 9@9½c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—California Butter is scarce; fresh, in rolls, 60@70c; choice, in kegs, 40@42½c ₱ lb. Cheese—California choice 15@18c ₱ lb. Eggs—dull at 60@62½c: Chicago, 38@40c; Oregon, 40@42½c ₱ doz. California Lard, 5 and 10-lb tins, 17@17½c; Oregon, 18@18½c, according to package, with good inquiry.

FRUIT—The market is well supplied with Apples, Pears, Grapes, etc., finding sale at the prices annexed. Thousands of bushels of Apples and Pears must perish this year, owing to the superabundant crop. A large amount will be dried; yet, for want of Cider mills, immense quantities are suffered to rot upon the ground. We have not even got Hogs enough to eat them up; consequently, they are left to perish. Large quantities of Berries, Peaches, Tomatoes, etc., have been put up in cans this season in this city, with every prospect of a successful issue, not only by sales here, but shipment East, including considerable quantities of dried Apples and other fruits of superior quality. Following are ruling quotations, as furnished by A. Lusk & Co.: Apples, ₱ bx of 50 lbs—Baldwin, 75c: Hoover, $1@1 25; Jonathan, $1@1 50; Newtown Pippin, $1 50@2 50; Ortley Pippin, 75c; Rambo, 50c; Rox Russett, 60@75c; R. I. Greening, 60@75c; Spitzenberg, 75c@$1 25; Yellow Belle Fleur, 75c@$1. Figs—Black California, 8@10c ₱ lb. Grapes—Black California, 4@6c; Black Hamburg, 7@10c; Black Morocco, 20@25c; Isabella, 6@8c; Muscat of Alexandria, 8@10c; Rose de Peru, 8@12½c; Tokay, 12@15c ₱ lb. Pears, ₱ bx of 60 lbs—Beurre Clargo, $1 50@2: Beurre Rance, $1 50@2: Easter Beurre, $1 50@2: Glou Morceau, $1: Vicar of Wakefield, 75c @$1; Winter Nelis, 75c@$1 25. Strawberries, 10@12½c ₱ lb. Bananas, $2@3 ₱ bunch. Lemons—Sicily, $7@8 ₱ 100. Limes, $15 ₱ M. Oranges—Tahiti, $40@45 ₱ M. We quote California new crop Dried Fruits—Peaches, 10@12½c; Pears, 8@9c; Plums, pitted, 20@25c; Nectarines, 12c. Canned Fruits, ₱ doz, 2½-lb tins—Lusk's Peeled Tomatoes, $2@$2 25; Table Peaches, $4@4 50; Pie do, $3@3 25; Table Plums, $3@3 50; Pie do, $3; Table Fruit, assorted, $4; Pie do, do, $3 50; Table Apricots, $4@4 50; Table Pears, Bartletts, $3@3 50; Blackberries, $4@4 50. Raspberries, $4 50@5—all per dozen of 2½-lb cans.

DAIRYING IN CALIFORNIA.

A desire to become suddenly rich; to be in possession of much money while young—"before the years come and the evil days draw nigh in which ye will say, I have no pleasure in them"—is one of the most serious difficulties to be encountered and overcome in this country. It is a legacy of our late conflict, which fastened a depreciated and fluctuating paper currency upon us and induced the spirit of speculation, stock and gold gambling, and a horror of patient industry. Until this latent repugnance can be set aside, we may look in vain for the production of those articles which require skill and persevering industry. No country possesses so many natural advantages as California. Lying north and south, and her surface boasting grand mountains, broad, fertile valleys, rolling prairies, and every diversity of soil, she enjoys every possible climate. One would suppose that in a land where nature has most bounteously provided rich food all the year round, in the open air, and in the greatest abundance; where there is no necessity to shelter cattle in barns, nor house large stores of provender for their use; where winter is the season of green fields and succulent grasses, the business of dairying would have suggested itself as of leading importance.

Under such very favorable conditions, there seemed to be no necessity for directing the attention of our agricultural community to the subject. Its natural recommendation appeared sufficient, and it is matter of surprise as well as disappointment that it has not been taken hold of more generally and more systematically. Instead of receiving scores of car-loads of butter, cheese, eggs, etc., from the East, where they labor under many disadvantages, we should have supplied them to some extent—at least furnished enough for home consumption. We shall quote an instance—by no means the most prominent—to show whether dairying will pay in California. E. H. Cheney, of Bodega, has 25 cows, from which he has produced, this year, 5,450 pounds of butter, which he sold for 40 cents per pound, or $2,180 for the lot. His 25 cows gave him 25 calves this year, for 10 of which he received $150, and he still owns 15 calves, worth $300—making a total receipt of $2,630 from this one source. The amount of land required for this purpose is not large, and would not have made so gratifying a return if sown to grain. Nowhere else do dairy products find so eager and remunerative a market. The demand is steadily increasing, and the cost of commencing the business is not burdensome.

We quote another case in point: Laird & Kellogg, of Santa Cruz County, have gone into dairying on a much larger scale, and are preparing to double their capacities. At present they milk 400 cows—200 for butter and 200 for cheese, the establishments being half a mile apart. Each is completely fitted with proper apparatus, and is carefully tended. Last year the cows milked for butter turned out 20,000 pounds, which averaged 45 cents the pound—equal to $9,000; and the 200 cows whose yield is devoted to cheese, gave 90,000 pounds during the season, which, at 16 cents the pound, amounts to 14,400, being a gross return of $23,400 from the 400 cows. Estimating each cow to be worth $40, the expenditure for their purchase was $16,000, which, being deducted from the income for one year, leaves $7,400 of profit, besides the cows and their calves. Estimating their number at 350 and their value at $10 each, the result is an additional gain of $3,500. But several hundred hogs are fed on the whey and buttermilk produced by these establishments, greatly swelling the proceeds. We do not propose that others should engage in the business to an equal extent with Laird & Kellogg, but cite them to show that dairying is a remunerative occupation.

A very comfortable and cosy place can be set going for the sum of $1,500, which, with care and attention, will make quite as good a showing as the first instance mentioned. Economy the first year would insure fine profits for the next, and the business once established, abundance must result. It is rather shameful than otherwise that a country like California, with millions of acres of unoccupied lands, of the very best quality, and with every natural facility for dairying, should be at all dependent upon a portion of the country which is ice-bound four months in the year, and where so much money must be expended to shelter and feed cattle during the inclement season. When we reflect that this State has a larger area than all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey combined, and is not subject to the climatic asperities from which they suffer; that cattle roam and feed in the open air from the 1st of January to the 31st of December; and that the dairy products command immediate and remunerative sales, we cannot suppress our astonishment at the blindness of our farmers; at their want of perception and censurable negligence of so important an interest.

CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURES.

The one great obstacle to the embarcation of capital in manufacturing enterprises on this coast, is the excessive charges imposed by the artizan and laboring classes, which render it impossible to compete with similar products of the Eastern States. In all those departments where anything like a parity of wages exists, the California made article controls the market and takes precedence. In the boot and shoe line, improved machinery has dispensed with nine-tenths of the manual labor formerly required, and Chinese operators have been pitted against those of other lands, reducing the original cost to the point of possible and remunerative competition. We have been shipping the raw material in large quantities to the East, and paying their artizans millions of dollars, for working up those materials and sending the manufactured article back to us, when our own capabilities are very superior.

In the matter of woolen fabrics, we are far behind our legitimate amount of production. There is a latent disinclination on the part of capitalists to invest in manufactures, preferring to keep their money for sudden and unforeseen speculative opportunities. Such men forget, or have never learned, that they are really striking a fatal blow at their own interests by so unwise and ephemeral a course. All values are based upon the permanence of a country, and that permanence depends wholly upon the country's ability to sustain itself by manufacturing articles of daily consumption, and cutting down their dependence on others. When it is evident that the products of our mines and agricultural operations are swallowed up by paying for goods that we can make, of as good or better quality, we cannot expect to thrive, nor that our financial condition can be prosperous.

Of the 16,000,000 pounds of wool produced on this coast in 1868, only 2,800,000 were worked up in California, the balance finding markets in New York and Boston, where it was manufactured and sent back to us at great cost to ourselves and large profits to Eastern manufacturers. The whole value of woolen importations for the same year was about $11,000,000, of which, at least, $8,000,000 should have been saved, by fostering and augmenting our own resources. Donald McLenon stated the fact tersely, when he said: "If wool costing twenty cents per pound is sent abroad it brings just that value per pound to the people of the State. That wool, if manufactured in your midst, however, will average one hundred cents per pound when it leaves the mills in fabrics for consumption. Of this difference in value, after deducting shrinkage in cleaning, dyes, etc., which are imported, fully thirty cents per pound is expended for labor."

The great bulk of our agricultural implements is drawn from the East at an onerous cost to our farming community, and the discomfiture of our manufacturers, simply because labor is too high to compete with eastern prices. Our foundries and workshops are in a declining condition, although iron ore abounds, and the means for its conversion into working metal are plentiful.

Last year we imported candles, worth upwards of $1,000,000, because of a deficiency of tallow, but a fair beginning has been made, with profitable results. Is it not strange that in a country so admirably supplied with lumber, we should import 3,681 doors, 2,027 bundles of blinds, and 2,601 bundles of sashes in one year? The reason why we pay for these things from abroad, instead of exporting them in large quantities, is quite obvious. Why should we send away a million or more dollars to pay for imported cordage to the extent of 21,898 bales, coils, and packages, last year, when we have the facilities for making it at home? We might go on and swell the list indefinitely, but, *cui bono?* Our laboring classes have $25,000,000 in bank, deposited to their credit—a sufficient proof of the extra remuneration heretofore paid for their services. The railroad has brought them face to face with eastern artisans and laborers. The competition is sharp, direct, and deadly. Their demands cannot be sustained. They have succeeded in ruling themselves out of the market in many lines of industry, and, if their present course is persevered in, will inevitably bring wide-spread disaster upon themselves and all the best interests of the State. No country can prosper which is not, to some extent, self-supporting. In exact proportion to its independence, with respect to the articles consumed by its people, will be the measure of its prosperity. Capitalists will not move so long as they see no profit in an undertaking, but will continue to do as they have done—keep their money for transient and promising speculations, while all the solid interests of the State go to wreck and ruin. If artisans were only to perceive the one great fact, that they are laying a heavy burden on their own shoulders by paying eastern workmen to manufacture the articles they consume and should make, they will come to a different view of the case.

Our tariff laws need revision. The duties on some articles of foreign make, which cannot be turned out in the United States, are almost prohibitory, and they are imported at prices ruinous to the consumer, when they could be had at reasonable rates. When these several obstacles shall have been removed, California will be able to assume her proper place in the Union.

THE HONDURAS RAILROAD.

The Panama Railroad Directors are beginning to find themselves in a bad fix, and although we learn of late great reductions in their transit charges, their action comes almost too late to repair the errors of past greediness. Mr. Squier, while United States Minister to Central America, conceived the idea of building a railroad across Honduras, from Puerto Caballos, on the Caribbean Sea, to the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific. The projected line runs along the borders of Yoro and Santa Barbara districts, or States, penetrates the centre of Comayagua, and crosses San Salvador, along the course of the Goascoran River. The project met with many serious delays for a long time, but was finally taken hold of with vigor by the wealthy house of Bishopscheim & Goldschmidt, London, backed by other wealthy capitalists. The termini are admirable harbors—deep, safe, and well sheltered; the Pacific side being especially excellent, as it is perfectly land-locked, clear of serious obstructions, and will accommodate the largest vessels afloat. Many shiploads of railroad iron and other material have been landed at both termini, and thousands of laborers already put to work. The whole distance is but 240 miles, presenting no serious impediments in the way of mountains, while it is bounteously watered by small streams along nearly the whole line of operations. It is estimated that the road will be completed and running in another twelvemonth. The saving in distance between San Francisco and New York will be 1,200 miles, as compared with the Panama route, and the trip can be made in fourteen days. The road must necessarily attract all the trade north of the Gulf of Fonseca, which is the largest portion of that hitherto done by the Isthmus Company. In the meantime, Harry Meiggs, at the request of the United States of Colombia, is building a trans-continental railway, to connect the South Caribbean Sea with the Pacific Ocean, and when that is completed it will do all the transit business for the western coast of South America. In this manner, Panama will find itself "left out in the cold," and mainly because the excessive charges which have been maintained by the Panama Railroad Company invited the deadly competition it must soon encounter. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with its magnificent steamers already built, and its heavy capital, will promptly avail itself of so favorable a change, although their large interests at Panama must necessarily suffer by depreciation in values. Another very strong consideration in favor of the Honduras road is, that the climate is infinitely more salubrious than that of Panama; nor will passengers be subjected to the many annoyances connected with a state of almost unremitting disorder and political agitations which prevail in New Grenada. The Honduras route possesses much finer harbors than Tehuantepec, an advantage of serious importance. One prospective benefit is the probability that freights by Pacific Railroad will be affected by the Honduras Railway, and prices lowered by active competition. The result of its construction cannot be other than beneficial to the business and traveling community.

The operations of our Branch Mint for October were as follows: Double eagles, $1,580,000; eagles, $129,300; half dollars, $60,000; total, $1,669,000. The gold deposits were 89,124 ounces; silver, 57,038 ounces, of which 27,813 ounces were in Japanese coin, sent here for recoinage. The transactions for the past ten months, as compared with those for a like period in the preceding two years, are shown in the annexed table:

Ten months.	Coinage, Amount.	Gold Deposits, Ounces.
1867	$15,826,535	739,131
1868	12,348,000	602,858
1869	11,322,000	679,435

Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by H. Chauncey Beals, Editor of the *Commercial Herald and Market Review.*

Quotations it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

Bread.			
Pilot, ₱ lb	—	4½@—	4¾
Navy	—	3½@—	3¾
Crackers in tins	—	9 @—	—
Soda Biscuit	—	9 @—	—
Cakes in tins	—	10 @—	—
Candles.			
Sperm, ₱ lb	—	37½@—	—
do Patent	—	45 @—	—
Adamantine	—	16 @—	18
Cement, etc.			
Rosendale	3 50	@ 4	—
Plaster, Calc'd	5	@ 5	50
Cigars.			
Havana	110	@185	—
Cal'a Havana	85	@150	—
Conn. do	45	@ 60	—
Manila	50	@ 60	—
Coal.			
Australian	10	@11	—
Bell'ham Bay	10	@10	20
California	8 20	@ 9	20
Chili	11	@12	—
Cumberl'd, ckd	—	@18	—
Lehigh	16	@17	—
Liverpool	12	@—	—
Pittston, ton	13	50 @—	—
Scranton	10	@12	—
Scotch	12	@—	—
Vancouver Isl	13	@—	—
Coffee.			
Costa Rica	19	@—	—
Guatemala	18	@—	—
Java, O.G, ₱ lb	2	@—	—
Kona, green	18	@—	—
Manila	18	@—	—
Rio	18	@—	—
Cordage.			
Manila, N. B	17	@—	18
Manila, Cal	17	@—	18
Manila made	16	@—	17
Tarred Cordage	15	@—	16
Bolt Rope	18	@—	—
Bale Rope	16	@—	—
Cotton Twine	40	@—	50
Flax & H. Twine	30	@—	40
Drugs, etc.			
Alum	—	5 @—	—
Balsam Copaiba	90	@ 1	—
Bi-Carbonate of Soda, ₱ lb	—	5 @—	6
Borax, refined	40	@—	45
do California	30	@—	35
Brimstone, Am. roll	—	5½@—	6
do California	—	3½@—	4
Castor Oil, East India, refined	2 25	@ 2	50
Do California	1 50	@ 1	75
Cream Tartar	—	38 @—	40
Copperas	—	3 @—	3½
Epsom Salts	—	5 @—	6
Hydro Potass	4 40	@ 4	50
Nitric Acid	—	8 @—	12
Opium, Turkish	12	@—	—
Opium, China, ₱ 10 taels	—	16 @17	—
Oil, Annis	3 50	@ 4	—
Sal Soda	—	2½@—	—
Saleratus, ₱ lb	—	8 @—	9
Soda Ash	—	3½@—	—
Soda Caustic	—	5½@—	6
Saltpeter, E. I., refined	—	13 @—	25
Do crude	—	@—	9
Sugar of Lead	—	40 @—	—
Sulphur, flour	—	8 @—	8½
Sulphuric Acid	—	2½@—	4
Sulphate Quinine, ₱ oz	2	12½@ 2	15
Tart. Acid, ₱ lb	—	67½@—	70
Vitriol, Blue	—	9 @—	9½
Corks, ₱ 1,000	4	@ 4	50
Dry Goods.			
DOMESTIC.			
Drills, bro. 30 in	—	15 @—	16
do blc'd 28 in	—	13½@—	14½
do blue, 28 in	—	18 @—	—
Sheetings, Standard, 36 in	—	13½@—	14½
Do do, med. 36 in	—	12½@—	13½
Do light, 36 in	—	8½@—	9½
Do blc'd, 4 light	—	9½@—	9½
Do 7-8	—	9½@—	10½
Do 4-4 fine	—	15 @—	22
Do 5 4	—	20 @—	22
Do 6-4	—	24 @—	26
Do 8-4	—	32½@—	37½
Do 10-4	—	40 @—	52½
Shirt'g, br'n 30 in	—	10 @—	—
Apron and Furniture Check	—	16 @—	18
Cambrics, col'd and bleached	—	9 @—	10
Cot'n F'l, heavy	—	20 @—	30
Cot'n F'l, light	—	18 @—	20
Cottonades	—	25 @—	35
Denims, hvy 28 in	—	18 @—	28
do light, 27 in	—	12 @—	14
Hickory Stripes, heavy, 28 in	—	14 @—	18
Do light, 27 in	—	11½@—	12
Prints, Merimac and Cochecos	—	11½@—	12½
Do Sprague, Pacific and Hamilton	—	10½@—	11
Ticks, hvy, 36 in	—	20 @—	30
do do 30 in	—	16 @—	30
do do 28 in	—	13 @—	16
Cot. Duck, 1 @ 10	—	25 @—	45
do 1-0 to 12-0	—	48 @—	95
do Ravens, 28 in	—	20 @—	45
Kentucky Jeans	—	18 @—	40
FOREIGN.			
Drills, blc'd, 25 in	—	20 @—	40
Hickory Stripes, 26 in	—	12½@—	14
Cottonades, 26 in	—	25 @—	40
Denims, 26 in	—	12 @—	14
Table Damasks, blch'd Union, 7-4@8-4	—	50 @—	75
Do do Linen, 7-4 @8-4	—	70 @ 1	25
Do br'n, 7-4@8-4	—	60 @—	75
Diaper, Russian	—	@—	25
Burlaps, 36 inch	—	8 @—	8½
do 40 inch	—	10 @—	10½
do 60 inch	—	14½@—	15
Print, 32 in, Eng	—	18 @—	20
Sheet's, bro, 36 in	—	13 @—	14
do do 30 in	—	10 @—	11
do blea'd, 3-4	—	20 @—	25
do Russia	—	28 @—	30
Flax Canvas.			
Eng. No 1 to 0, ₱ bolt	8	@12	—
CLOTHING.			
Oregon Cassim's	—	80 @ 1	20
Gray Overshirts ₱ doz	—	19 50 @25	50
Blue and Red do	—	16 @18	—
California do	—	22 50 @—	30
Hickory Shirts	—	9 @12	—
Check Linen do	—	6 @10	—
Enfield mixed Undershirts and Drawers	—	8 @ 9	—
Satinet Pants	—	24 @36	—
Cassimere, do	—	30 @54	—
Overalls	—	7 @12	—
Reef Jackets	—	3 75 @ 6	—
Goodyear's blk'k Rubber Coats	3 50	@ 4	—
Do white do	4 50	@ 5	50
Do slate color	2	@ 2	50
Fish.			
Cod, dry, ₱ lb	—	12 @—	12½
Mackerel, No 1, ₱ hf bbl	14	50 @15	—
Do No 1, ₱ kitt	—	@ 4	—
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	—	5½@—	6
Do smoked	—	@—	8
Flour.			
Alviso Mills	4	25 @ 5	50
Commer'l Mills	4	25 @ 5	50
Golden Gate	4	25 @ 5	50
Golden Age	4	25 @ 5	50
National Mills	4	25 @ 5	50
Oregon	4	25 @ 5	50
Stockton City	4	25 @ 5	50
Santa Clara	4	25 @ 5	50
French Conserves.			
Fruits in Syrup	12	@—	—
Vinegar	—	50 @—	60
Sardines, hf bx	3	@ 3	15
Sardines, qr bx	1	75 @ 1	80
Fruits and Preserves.			
Apples, Dried	—	4½@—	6
Peaches, Dried	—	8 @—	10
Figs, Smyrna, ₱ lb	—	@—	—
Do new	—	20 @—	25
Prunes, Eumg'n	—	12 @—	13
Raisins, Layer, ₱ box	3	75 @ 4	25
Currants, Zante	—	@—	14
Citron	—	35 @—	37
Almonds, Marseilles, ₱ lb	—	25 @—	27½
Almonds, Lanc	—	30 @—	32½
Chili Walnuts	—	8 @—	9
Peanuts, Cal	—	8 @—	10
Ginger, Pres'vd, ₱ case	6	@ 6	25
Ass'd Pie Fruit, qts, American	3	50 @ 3	75
Do English	4	@ 4	50
Fresh Cranberries, ₱ gallon	—	60 @—	80
Currant Jelly, 2-lb tins	5	50 @—	—
Honey, 2-lb tins	2	62½@ 3	—
Green Corn	3	50 @—	—

From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

Commercial Intelligence.

The warm and genial weather which succeeded and has uniformly prevailed since the October rains, has brought forward the grass most luxuriantly, and the early sown wheat upon the dry, summer fallowed land is now coming forward with much promise. The season for planting is propitious, for the reason that the early rain of October came so gently that it permeated the soil most thoroughly, without running off and raising the streams, as would have been the case were the rain more violent. The railroads are now bringing forward considerable grain from the distant interior, much of which had been suffered to accumulate by reason of the low stage of water, and which is still below a navigable point. This is particularly so in valleys bordering upon the San Joaquin and its tributaries. Thousands of tons of Wheat are now stacked and corded up on the river banks and around the various embarcaderos, waiting our usual winter rains, to float the grain to market. Much of it has been sold to residents here, and is carefully protected from the weather. Notwithstanding all this, the arrivals of Wheat for the week past are greater than for any previous week since the incoming of October. Our largest week's receipts since the first of July was at the close of August, when they exceeded the bulk of 340,000 centals; and for the past week we have received about 200,000—making a grand total since harvest of about 4,000,000 centals, as against 3,680,000 for the same period last year. This exhibit embraces Flour and Wheat combined. Prices, however, are much less than those of last year, by an average of about 25c per cental on all grades. The present export inquiry for Wheat is good, at a slight decline from the extreme point reached at the close of October; while the export demand for Flour shows some diminution in volume; the cargoes for the several vessels now on the berth for Australia having been secured and fully noted in our previous issue.

Thus far during the season we have received of Barley about 400,000 centals, as against 220,000 centals same time last year. This is supposed to be fully one-half of the entire crop. The shipping demand is continued, leaving the market very firm, at an average price of a cent per pound. Of Oats, we have received from the interior since harvest 175,000 centals, which is estimated at two-thirds of the entire crop. Last year in same period we received but 140,000 centals, Oregon supplying us very liberally during the winter and spring. This year her crop is said to be short. We may, therefore, look for increased prices ere long. The Bean crop promises to be large, and, with a liberal stock of old remaining, prices are both low and nominal, with no disposition to purchase in any quarter. Mustard Seed, on the contrary, is in moderate supply, yet the shipping requirement is inconsiderable, partly by reason of its inferior quality; prices are, therefore, low and nominal. The Corn crop is said to be much larger and of better quality than previously; yet, as compared with other grains raised on this coast, is of small importance, Barley taking the lead and being the favorite, because a surer crop in this climate. Rye is the least planted of any of the cereals.

There continues to be a good demand for Wool, and at hardening prices, shipments East being freely made, by steamer and sailing vessels. Hides are also in favor at unchanged rates, the supply falling short of the shipping demand. At the same time, the local manufacturing requirement is considerable and constantly increasing. Tallow continues scarce and high. Our dairy receipts are light for the season, the high prices ruling failing to increase the Butter supply to the extent of our wants, thereby compelling us to make large drafts upon the East for both Butter and Cheese, the Pacific railway being largely patronized in carrying it to this coast. The attempt to bring fresh Eggs from Chicago and other Western cities, overland, has not been attended with the success which it promised, the constant motion of the cars injuring them past redemption. At the same time, we have received by rail a few small invoices of extra choice sugar-cured Bacon and Hams from Chicago, which have been placed at satisfactory prices.

There is no end to our Fruit supply the present season—the markets now being fully stocked with Apples, Pears, Grapes, etc., selling at very low prices—barely sufficient to pay freight and charges. Much attention has also been given to drying and preserving. It is possible that we may have an overplus of Dried Apples; at all events, the market is at the moment supplied. But not so with Dried Peaches, Apricots, Plums, Nectarines, etc. All of these are likely to sell well and at high prices. Much encouragement is also held out to those of our local packers who have canned and preserved many thousand packages of Berries and other fruits, besides immense quantities of Tomatoes and other vegetables.

The exports for the past week have been as follows: Constitution for New York via Panama carried 762,239 lbs Wool, 4,599 lbs Whalebone, 5,259 lbs Ivory, 2,459 Hides. 235 rolls Leather, etc., valued at $173,365 Zouave for New York had 26,504 ctls Barley, 39,230 lbs Wool, 6,700 galls California Wine, 4,810 Hides, 133 tons Copper Ore, etc., valued at $67,000. Cordillera for Liverpool carried 26,111 ctls Wheat, 97 tons Silver Ore, etc., valued at $58,878. Kingfisher for Cork had 27,305 ctls Wheat, valued at $45,420. America for China carried 1,312 bbls Flour, etc., valued at $19,949. The same for Japan had 1,207 bbls Flour, etc., valued at $44,877. Lyttelton for Montevideo carried 16,800 hf sks Flour, valued at $41,431. Nymphe for Sydney had 18,640 qr sks Flour, valued at $20,000. Horatio Sprague for same carried 25,800 qr sks Flour, 952 ctls Wheat, 140 hf bbls and 1,650 cs Salmon, etc., valued at $41,920. Amanda Ager for La Union, C. A., had 4,800 qr sks Flour, etc., valued at $6,579. Nor'wester for Tahiti carried Lumber, valued at $920. Grayhound for same had Groceries, etc., valued at $4,394. Canadienne for Falmouth via Puget Sound carried 128 tons Manganese Ore, etc., valued at $3,260. Favorite for Victoria had Groceries, etc., valued at $9,044. Constitution for Panama carried 257 bbls Flour, etc., valued at $13,242.

The following is a statement of the Receipts of Domestic Produce in this market for the week ending Nov. 4th, and the total for the past three years, from July 1st to the corresponding date each year.

ARTICLES OF PRODUCE.	Oct. 28th to Nov. 4th, '69.	July 1st, 1868, to Nov. 4th, '68.	July 1st, 1868, to Nov. 4th, '68.	July 1st, 1867, to Nov. 4th, '67.
Flour, qr sks	21,670	346,011	445,289	440,050
Wheat, sks	201,750	3,894,010	3,689,264	3,510,185
Barley, sks	22,680	405,962	340,571	240,987
Oats, sks	8,725	170,009	140,004	137,590
Potatoes, sks	15,860	238,335	224,846	219,986
Corn, sks	200	15,756	11,052	8,406
Rye, sks	250	1,760	2,400	1,819
Buckwheat, sks	.....	282	140	263
Beans, sks	2,170	30,992	13,053	15,124
Bran, sks	1,200	27,745	35,037	27,987
Hay, bales	2,000	116,266	139,120	121,010

The receipts of certain articles of Oregon produce from January 1st to date, have been as follows: Flour, qr sks 453,603; Wheat, sks 30,961; Oats, sks 55,820; Barley, sks 240; Salmon, bbls 1,837, hf bbls 2,356, cs 19,729, pkgs 2,074; Bacon, pkgs 4,485; Beef, bbls 449; Butter, pkgs 779; Cheese, pkgs 12; Hams, pkgs 433; Lard, pkgs 1,512; Pork, bbls 1,194; Dried Apples, pkgs 4,139; Pig Iron, tons 825.

The exports of Breadstuffs from this port from July 1st 1869, to date, as compared with the same time last year, have been as follows:

	1869		1868	
To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, ctls.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, ctls
New York, etc	113	10,803	14,975	549,981
Great Britain	21,197	2,482,660	2,267	1,167,244
China	57,901	14,885	29,593	37,093
Japan	3,734	.....	4,007	.....
Mexico	936	40	2,244	.....
Panama	3,247	.....	2,886	.....
Tahiti	1,408	74	755	.....
Australia	19,610	952	24,694	180,968
Central America	10,498	219	16,153	.....
Hawaiian Islands	1,662	268	2,424	71
Mauritius	.....	.....	7,237	11,328
Cape Town	.....	.....	20,131	10,467
South America	13,300	.....	13,051	8,678
British Columbia	130	85	715	.....
Manila	3,000	.....	3,500	1,157
Batavia	2,000	.....	2,825	3,650
New Zealand	.....	12,179	3,466	21,135
Totals	138,582	2,522,165	152,037	2,091,772

FLOUR—The market exhibits a good degree of firmness, at rates heretofore ruling, with, perhaps, an upward tendency for low grades Superfine. There is, however, a lessened export inquiry at the moment; our millers, in the interim, being occupied in executing orders in hand for the dispatch of vessels to Australia, etc., now on the berth. During the week, we have received from Oregon, per Moses Taylor and Whistler, the bulk of 5,000 bbls, a portion of this consisting of high grades Extra. Favorite brands sold promptly upon arrival, at full rates. Transactions for the week aggregate the bulk of 10,000 bbls Superfine, various brands, for export—private; also, divers parcels of Golden Age, National, and Golden Gate Mills Extra, at full rates. We quote Superfine at $4@4 25; Extra Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; Extra Baker's and Family Extra, $5@5 50 ₱ 196 lbs according to size and description of package. We quote best brands Oregon Extra, $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—The extreme rate paid at the close of October for the prompt dispatch of vessels has been lost. The market, however, exhibits a good, healthy tone for all grades, the export demand being fully equal to the supply; purchases being predicated upon the Liverpool quotation of 10s 6d ₱ ctl. Transactions here and in the interior approximate the following, in price and quantity: 25,000 sks extra choice, $1 60; 40,000 sks do, $1 57½@1 60; 25,000 sks good shipping, $1 55@1 57½; 15,000 sks do, $1 50@1 52½; 7,500 sks milling, $1 40@1 45; 5,700 sks do, $1 47½; 15,000 sks do, $1 25@1 37½; 4,800 sks do, $1 25@1 30; 2,500 sks inferior, $1 10@1 15.

BARLEY—The shipping demand is continued for the month; but, judging from the past, must soon cease. Transactions for the week aggregate 30,000 sks, within the range of 95c@$1 15: 5,500 sks Coast, 85@90c ₱ ctl—closing very firm.

OATS—The market is poorly supplied with choice; common is more plenty. The sales of the week aggregate 7,500 sks, within the range of $1 15@1 35, according to quality.

HOPS—We note a sale of 30 bales new at 7½c ₱ lb, which is below the ruling market rates of 8@12½c.

HAY—The receipts of common are in excess of the demand, quotable at $8@10 ₱ ton; good to choice, $12 50@15; extra Wheat, $15@16.

CORN—The crop is large for this State, and better in quality than the average of past seasons. In the absence of reported sales, we continue former quotations.

RYE—A few small lots have been offered, with sales of about 250 bags, at about 1¾c ₱ lb.

BEANS—There is but a limited demand and few sales, at 2½@3½c ₱ lb, for all kinds.

BUCKWHEAT—The demand is about equal to the light supply, quotable at 2c ₱ lb.

FLAXSEED—The receipts are very meagre, quotable at 3¾@4c ₱ lb.

CANARY SEED—Small lots to the trade, at ₱ 8c lb.

MUSTARD SEED—Receipts, though light, are more than equal to the demand; quality of the offerings not choice, and prices both low and nominal, say 3@5c as extremes for Black, Red and White, the latter for best White English Seed.

HONEY—Small sales of inferior Strained at 12½c. We quote Comb, 17½@20c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The supply is free. We quote Bays including Bodegas at 75@85c; Humboldts, $1@1 10; Pigeon Points, $1 12½@1 15, jobbing at $1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—The supply is free; ruling rates for Yellow, 90c @$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs; Silver Skins are held higher.

MISCELLANEOUS—Our millers adhere to the following uniform prices for their products, in small bags: Graham Flour, $5 50@6; Rye do, $9 50@10; Buckwheat do, ₱ 75@10 ₱ 196 lbs. Rice Flour, 12c; Rye Meal, 4½c; Corn Meal, 2½@3c; Oat Meal, 6@8c; Oats Groats, 8@9c: Buckwheat Groats, 10c; Split Peas, 5½c: Pearl Barley, 6@8c; Samp, 5c; Hominy, 5c; Farina, 10c; Cracked Wheat, 3½c ₱ lb—all in small pockets.

BRAN—The demand is active at $15 ₱ ton; jobbing at $15 50@16.

MIDDLINGS—There is a fair demand at $17@18 for feed, and $25@28 ₱ ton for fine.

OIL-CAKE MEAL—Is in limited request at $30 ₱ ton.

LEATHER—Shipments East are continued by every steamer; prices steady for all kinds.

HIDES—The demand exceeds the supply. Sales during the week of 1,500 Dry at 15@16½c; Salted, 7½@7¾c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The supply is unequal to the demand, with moderate sales at 10@10½c ₱ lb.

WOOL—The shipping demand is fully equal to the supply. During the week, we have shipped to New York upward of 800,000 lbs—say, per steamer, 762,239 lbs: per Zouave, 39,231 lbs. The sales of the week aggregate 250,000 lbs, at 9@14c. At the close, holders ask 10@16c, for burry and choice grades.

POULTRY—The supply is liberal. We quote Spring Chickens at $5@7; Hens and Roosters, $8@9; Ducks, tame, $7@8, wild $1 50@3 50 ₱ doz; Geese, tame, $2@2 50 ₱ pair: Turkeys, 17@19c ₱ lb; Hare, $2@3 50 ₱ doz: Venison, 8@9c ₱ lb; Quail, $1@1 25 ₱ doz; Teal Ducks, $1 50@2 ₱ doz: Snipe, $1 50@2 50 ₱ doz.

CATTLE—Market well supplied with meats. We quote slaughterers' price as follows: Beef, first quality, at 6@10c; Sheep, 5@8c; Calves, 9@12½c ₱ lb. Pork on foot in good supply, selling at 6@6½c ₱ lb; do dressed, 9@9¼c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—California Butter is scarce; fresh, in rolls, 60@70c; choice, in kegs, 40@42½c ₱ lb. Cheese—California choice 15@18c ₱ lb. Eggs—dull at 60@62½c: Chicago, 38@40c; Oregon, 40@42½c ₱ doz. California Lard, 5 and 10-lb tins, 17@17½c; Oregon, 18@18½c, according to package, with good inquiry.

FRUIT—The market is well supplied with Apples, Pears, Grapes, etc., finding sale at the prices annexed. Thousands of bushels of Apples and Pears must perish this year, owing to the superabundant crop. A large amount will be dried; yet, for want of Cider mills, immense quantities are suffered to rot upon the ground. We have not even got Hogs enough to eat them up; consequently, they are left to perish. Large quantities of Berries, Peaches, Tomatoes, etc., have been put up in cans this season in this city, with every prospect of a successful issue, not only by sales here, but shipment East, including considerable quantities of dried Apples and other fruits of superior quality. Following are ruling quotations, as furnished by A. Lusk & Co.: Apples, ₱ bx of 50 lbs—Baldwin, 75c; Hoover, $1@1 25; Jonathan, $1@1 50; Newtown Pippin, $1 50@2 50; Ortley Pippin, 75c; Rambo, 50c; Rox Russett, 60@75c; R. I. Greening, 60@75c; Spitzenberg, 75c@$1 25: Yellow Belle Fleur, 75c@$1. Figs—Black California, 8@10c ₱ lb. Grapes—Black California, 4@6c; Black Hamburg, 7@10c; Black Morocco, 20@25c; Isabella, 6@8c; Muscat of Alexandria, 8@10c; Rose de Peru, 8@12½c; Tokay, 12@15c ₱ lb. Pears, ₱ bx of 60 lbs—Beurre Clargo, $1 50@2; Beurre Rance, $1 50@2; Easter Beurre, $1 50@2; Glou Morceau, $1; Vicar of Wakefield, 75c@$1; Winter Nellis, 75c@$1 25. Strawberries, 10@12½c ₱ lb. Bananas, $2@3 ₱ bunch. Lemons—Sicily, $7@8 ₱ 100. Limes, $15 ₱ M. Oranges—Tahiti, $40@45 ₱ M. We quote California new crop Dried Fruits—Peaches, 10@12½c ₱ lb. Pears, 8@9c; Plums, pitted, 20@25c; Nectarines, 15c. Canned Fruits, ₱ doz, 2½-lb tins—Lusk's Peeled Tomatoes, $2@2 25; Table Peaches, $4@4 50; Pie do, $3@3 25; Table Plums, $3@3 Pie do, $3; Table Fruit, assorted, $4; Pie do. do, $3 50; Table Apricots, $4@4 50; Table Pears, Bartletts, $3@3 56; Blackberries, $4@4 50. Raspberries, $4 50@5—all per dozen of 2½-lb cans.

DAIRYING IN CALIFORNIA.

A desire to become suddenly rich; to be in possession of much money while young—"before the years come and the evil days draw nigh in which ye will say, I have no pleasure in them"—is one of the most serious difficulties to be encountered and overcome in this country. It is a legacy of our late conflict, which fastened a depreciated and fluctuating paper currency upon us and induced the spirit of speculation, stock and gold gambling, and a horror of patient industry. Until this latent repugnance can be set aside, we may look in vain for the production of those articles which require skill and persevering industry. No country possesses so many natural advantages as California. Lying north and south, and her surface boasting grand mountains, broad, fertile valleys, rolling prairies, and every diversity of soil, she enjoys every possible climate. One would suppose that in a land where nature has most bounteously provided rich food all the year round, in the open air, and in the greatest abundance; where there is no necessity to shelter cattle in barns, nor house large stores of provender for their use; where winter is the season of green fields and succulent grasses, the business of dairying would have suggested itself as of leading importance.

Under such very favorable conditions, there seemed to be no necessity for directing the attention of our agricultural community to the subject. Its natural recommendation appeared sufficient, and it is matter of surprise as well as disappointment that it has not been taken hold of more generally and more systematically. Instead of receiving scores of car-loads of butter, cheese, eggs, etc., from the East, where they labor under many disadvantages, we should have supplied them to some extent—at least furnished enough for home consumption. We shall quote an instance—by no means the most prominent—to show whether dairying will pay in California. E. H. Cheney, of Bodega, has 25 cows, from which he has produced, this year, 5,450 pounds of butter, which he sold for 40 cents per pound, or $2,180 for the lot. His 25 cows gave him 25 calves this year, for 10 of which he received $150, and he still owns 15 calves, worth $300—making a total receipt of $2,630 from this one source. The amount of land required for this purpose is not large, and would not have made so gratifying a return if sown to grain. Nowhere else do dairy products find so eager and remunerative a market. The demand is steadily increasing, and the cost of commencing the business is not burdensome.

We quote another case in point: Laird & Kellogg, of Santa Cruz County, have gone into dairying on a much larger scale, and are preparing to double their capacities. At present they milk 400 cows—200 for butter and 200 for cheese, the establishments being half a mile apart. Each is completely fitted with proper apparatus, and is carefully tended. Last year the cows milked for butter turned out 20,000 pounds, which averaged 45 cents the pound—equal to $9,000; and the 200 cows whose yield is devoted to cheese, gave 90,000 pounds during the season, which, at 16 cents the pound, amounts to 14,400, being a gross return of $23,400 from the 400 cows. Estimating each cow to be worth $40, the expenditure for their purchase was $16,000, which, being deducted from the income for one year, leaves $7,400 of profit, besides the cows and their calves. Estimating their number at 350 and their value at $10 each, the result is an additional gain of $3,500. But several hundred hogs are fed on the whey and buttermilk produced by these establishments, greatly swelling the proceeds. We do not propose that others should engage in the business to an equal extent with Laird & Kellogg, but cite them to show that dairying is a remunerative occupation.

A very comfortable and cosy place can be set going for the sum of $1,500, which, with care and attention, will make quite as good a showing as the first instance mentioned. Economy the first year would insure fine profits for the next, and the business once established, abundance must result. It is rather shameful than otherwise that a country like California, with millions of acres of unoccupied lands, of the very best quality, and with every natural facility for dairying, should be at all dependent upon a portion of the country which is ice-bound four months in the year, and where so much money must be expended to shelter and feed cattle during the inclement season. When we reflect that this State has a larger area than all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey combined, and is not subject to the climatic asperities from which they suffer; that cattle roam and feed in the open air from the 1st of January to the 31st of December; and that the dairy products command immediate and remunerative sales, we cannot suppress our astonishment at the blindness of our farmers; at their want of perception and censurable negligence of so important an interest.

CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURES.

The one great obstacle to the embarcation of capital in manufacturing enterprises on this coast, is the excessive charges imposed by the artizan and laboring classes, which render it impossible to compete with similar products of the Eastern States. In all those departments where anything like a parity of wages exists, the California made article controls the market and takes precedence. In the boot and shoe line, improved machinery has dispensed with nine-tenths of the manual labor formerly required, and Chinese operators have been pitted against those of other lands, reducing the original cost to the point of possible and remunerative competition. We have been shipping the raw material in large quantities to the East, and paying their artizans millions of dollars, for working up those materials and sending the manufactured article back to us, when our own capabilities are very superior.

In the matter of woolen fabrics, we are far behind our legitimate amount of production. There is a latent disinclination on the part of capitalists to invest in manufactures, preferring to keep their money for sudden and unforeseen speculative opportunities. Such men forget, or have never learned, that they are really striking a fatal blow at their own interests by so unwise and ephemeral a course. All values are based upon the permanence of a country, and that permanence depends wholly upon the country's ability to sustain itself by manufacturing articles of daily consumption, and cutting down their dependence on others. When it is evident that the products of our mines and agricultural operations are swallowed up by paying for goods that we can make, of as good or better quality, we cannot expect to thrive, nor that our financial condition can be prosperous.

Of the 16,000,000 pounds of wool produced on this coast in 1868, only 2,800,000 were worked up in California, the balance finding markets in New York and Boston, where it was manufactured and sent back to us at great cost to ourselves and large profits to Eastern manufacturers. The whole value of woolen importations for the same year was about $11,000,000, of which, at least, $8,000,000 should have been saved, by fostering and augmenting our own resources. Donald McLenon stated the fact tersely, when he said: "If wool costing twenty cents per pound is sent abroad it brings just that value per pound to the people of the State. That wool, if manufactured in your midst, however, will average one hundred cents per pound when it leaves the mills in fabrics for consumption. Of this difference in value, after deducting shrinkage in cleaning, dyes, etc., which are imported, fully thirty cents per pound is expended for labor."

The great bulk of our agricultural implements is drawn from the East at an onerous cost to our farming community, and the discomfiture of our manufacturers, simply because labor is too high to compete with eastern prices. Our foundries and workshops are in a declining condition, although iron ore abounds, and the means for its conversion into working metal are plentiful.

Last year we imported candles, worth upwards of $1,000,000, because of a deficiency of tallow, but a fair beginning has been made, with profitable results. Is it not strange that in a country so admirably supplied with lumber, we should import 3,681 doors, 2,027 bundles of blinds, and 2,601 bundles of sashes in one year? The reason why we pay for these things from abroad, instead of exporting them in large quantities, is quite obvious. Why should we send away a million or more dollars to pay for imported cordage to the extent of 21,898 bales, coils, and packages, last year, when we have the facilities for making it at home? We might go on and swell the list indefinitely, but, *cui bono?* Our laboring classes have $25,000,000 in bank, deposited to their credit—a sufficient proof of the extra remuneration heretofore paid for their services. The railroad has brought them face to face with eastern artisans and laborers. The competition is sharp, direct, and deadly. Their demands cannot be sustained. They have succeeded in ruling themselves out of the market in many lines of industry, and, if their present course is persevered in, will inevitably bring wide-spread disaster upon themselves and all the best interests of the State. No country can prosper which is not, to some extent, self-supporting. In exact proportion to its independence, with respect to the articles consumed by its people, will be the measure of its prosperity. Capitalists will not move so long as they see no profit in an undertaking, but will continue to do as they have done—keep their money for transient and promising speculations, while all the solid interests of tha State go to wreck and ruin. If artisans were only to perceive the one great fact, that they are laying a heavy burden on their own shoulders by paying eastern workmen to manufacture the articles they consume and should make, they will come to a different view of the case.

Our tariff laws need revision. The duties on some articles of foreign make, which cannot be turned out in the United States, are almost prohibitory, and they are imported at prices ruinous to the consumer, when they could be had at reasonable rates. When these several obstacles shall have been removed, California will be able to assume her proper place in the Union.

THE HONDURAS RAILROAD.

The Panama Railroad Directors are beginning to find themselves in a bad fix, and although we learn of late great reductions in their transit charges, their action comes almost too late to repair the errors of past greediness. Mr. Squier, while United States Minister to Central America, conceived the idea of building a railroad across Honduras, from Puerto Caballos, on the Caribbean Sea, to the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific. The projected line runs along the borders of Yoro and Santa Barbara districts, or States, penetrates the centre of Comayagua, and crosses San Salvador, along the course of the Goascoran River. The project met with many serious delays for a long time, but was finally taken hold of with vigor by the wealthy house of Bishopscheim & Goldschmidt, London, backed by other wealthy capitalists. The termini are admirable harbors—deep, safe, and well sheltered; the Pacific side being especially excellent, as it is perfectly land-locked, clear of serious obstructions, and will accommodate the largest vessels afloat. Many shiploads of railroad iron and other material have been landed at both termini, and thousands of laborers already put to work. The whole distance is but 240 miles, presenting no serious impediments in the way of mountains, while it is bounteously watered by small streams along nearly the whole line of operations. It is estimated that the road will be completed and running in another twelvemonth. The saving in distance between San Francisco and New York will be 1,200 miles, as compared with the Panama route, and the trip can be made in fourteen days. The road must necessarily attract all the trade north of the Gulf of Fonseca, which is the largest portion of that hitherto done by the Isthmus Company. In the meantime, Harry Meiggs, at the request of the United States of Colombia, is building a trans-continental railway, to connect the South Caribbean Sea with the Pacific Ocean, and when that is completed it will do all the transit business for the western coast of South America. In this manner, Panama will find itself "left out in the cold," and mainly because the excessive charges which have been maintained by the Panama Railroad Company invited the deadly competition it must soon encounter. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with its magnificent steamers already built, and its heavy capital, will promptly avail itself of so favorable a change, although their large interests at Panama must necessarily suffer by depreciation in values. Another very strong consideration in favor of the Honduras road is, that the climate is infinitely more salubrious than that of Panama; nor will passengers be subjected to the many annoyances connected with a state of almost unremitting disorder and political agitations which prevail in New Grenada. The Honduras route possesses much finer harbors than Tehuantepec, an advantage of serious importance. One prospective benefit is the probability that freights by Pacific Railroad will be affected by the Honduras Railway, and prices lowered by active competition. The result of its construction cannot be other than beneficial to the business and traveling community.

The operations of our Branch Mint for October were as follows: Double eagles, $1,580,000; eagles, $129,300; half dollars, $60,000; total, $1,669,000. The gold deposits were 89,124 ounces; silver, 57,038 ounces, of which 27,813 ounces were in Japanese coin, sent here for recoinage. The transactions for the past ten months, as compared with those for a like period in the preceding two years, are shown in the annexed table:

Ten months.	Coinage, Amount.	Gold Deposits, Ounces.
1867	$15,826,535	739 131
1868	12,348,000	660,658
1869	11,222,000	679,435

Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by H. CHANNING BEALS, Editor of the *Commercial Herald and Market Review.*

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

Bread.			
Pilot, ₱ lb	—	4½@—	4¾
Navy	—	3½@—	3¾
Crackers in tins	—	8 @—	—
Soda Biscuit	—	9 @—	—
Cakes in tins	—	10 @—	—
Candles.			
Sperm, ₱ lb	—	37½@—	—
do Patent	—	45 @—	—
Adamantine	—	16 @—	18
Cement, etc.			
Rosendale	3 50	@ 4 —	
Plaster, Calc'd	5 —	@ 5 50	
Cigars.			
Havana	110 —	@185—	
Cal'a Havana	85 —	@150—	
Comn. do	45 —	@ 60—	
Manila	50 —	@ 60—	
Coal.			
Australian	10 —	@11 —	
Bell'ham Bay	10 —	@10 20	
California	8 20	@ 9 20	
Chill	11 —	@12 —	
Cumberl'd, cks	— —	@18 —	
Lehigh	16 —	@17 —	
Liverpool	12 —	@— —	
Pittston, ton	13 50	@— —	
Scranton	10 —	@12 —	
Scotch	12 —	@— —	
Vancouver Isl	13 —	@— —	
Coffee.			
Costa Rica	19 —	@— —	
Guatemala	18½@—	—	
Java, O.G. ₱ lb	2 2@—	—	
Kona, green	18½@—	—	
Manila	18½@—	—	
Rio	18½@—	—	
Cordage.			
Manila, S. B	17 @—	18	
Manila, Cal	17 @—	18	
Manita made	16 @—	17	
Tarred Cordage	15 @—	16	
Bolt Rope	18 @—	—	
Bale Rope	16 @—	—	
Cotton Twine	40 @—	50	
Flax & H. Twine	30 @—	40	
Drugs, etc.			
Alum	5 @—	—	
Balsam Cop	90 @ 1 —		
Bi-Carbonate of Soda, ₱ lb	5 @—	6	
Borax, refined	40 @—	45	
do California	30 @—	35	
Brimstone, Am. roll	5½@—	6	
do California	3½@—	4	
Castor Oil, East India, refined	2 25 @	2 50	
Do California	1 50 @	1 75	
Cream Tartar	38 @—	40	
Copperas	3 @—	3½	
Epsom Salts	5 @—	—	
Hydro Potass	4 40 @	4 50	
Nitric Acid	8 @—	12	
Opium, Turkish	12 — @—		
Opium, China, ₱ 10 taels	16 — @17	—	
Oil, Annis	3 50 @	4 —	
Sal Soda	2½@—	—	
Saleratus, ₱ lb	8 @—	9	
Soda Ash	3½@—	—	
Soda Caustic	5½@—	6	
Saltpeter, E. I., refined	13 @—	25	
Do crude	— @—	9	
Sugar of Lead	40 @—	—	
Sulphur, flour	8 @—	8½	
Sulphuric Acid	2½@—	4	
Sulphate Quinine, ₱ oz	2 12½@	2 15	
Tart. Acid, ₱ lb	67½@	70	
Vitriol, Blue	9 @—	9½	
Corks, ₱ 1,000	4 — @	4 50	
Dry Goods.			
DOMESTIC.			
Drills, bro. 30 in	— 15 @—	16	
do bl'd 28 in	— 13½@—	14½	
do blue, 28 in	— 13 @—	—	
Sheetings, br'n Standard, 36 in	— 13½@—	14½	
Do do, med. 36 in	— 12½@—	13½	
Do light, 36 in	— 8½@—	9½	
Do bl'd, 4 light	— 8½@—	9	
Do 7-8	— 9½@—	10½	
Do 4-4 fine	— 15 @—	22	
Do 5 4	— 20 @—	22	
Do 6-4	— 24 @—	26	
Do 8-4	— 32½@—	37½	
Do 10-4	— 40 @—	52½	
Shirt'g, br'n 30 in	— 10 @—	—	
Apron and Furniture Check	— 16 @—	18	
Cambrics, col'd and bleached	— 9 @—	10	
Cot'n F'l, heavy	— 20 @—	30	
Cot'n F'l, light	— 18 @—	20	
Cottonades	— 25 @—	35	
Denims, hvy 28 in	— 18 @—	28	
do light, 27 in	— 12 @—	14	
Hickory stripes, heavy, 28 in	— 14 @—	18	
Do light, 27 in	— 11½@—	13	
Prints, Merimac and Cocheco	— 11½@—	12½	
Do Sprague, Pacific and Hamilton	— 10½@—	11	
Ticks, hvy, 36 in	— 20 @—	30	
do do 30 in	— 16 @—	20	
do do 28 in	— 13 @—	16	
Cot. Duck, 1@10	— 25 @—	45	
do 1-9 to 12-9	— 48 @—	95	
do Ravens, 28 in	— 20 @—	45	
Kentucky Jeans	— 18 @—	40	
FOREIGN.			
Drills, bl'd, 25 in	— 20 @—	40	
Hickory Stripes, 26 in	— 12½@—	14	
Cottonades, 26 in	— 25 @—	40	
Denims, 26 in	— 12 @—	14	
Table Damasks, bl'd Union, 7-4	@8-4 —	50 @—	75
Do do Linen, 7-4	@8-4 —	70 @	1 25
Do br'n, 7-4	@8-4 —	60 @—	75
Diaper, Russian	—	@—	25
Burlaps, 36 inch	—	8 @—	8½
do 40 inch	—	10 @—	10½
do 60 inch	—	14½@—	15
Print, 32 in, Eng	—	18 @—	20
Sheet's, bro, 30 in	—	13 @—	14
do do 30 in	—	10 @—	11
do bleac'd, 3-4	—	20 @—	35
do Russia	—	28 @—	30
Flax Canvas, Eng. No 1 to 9, ₱ bolt	8 —	@12 —	
CLOTHING.			
Oregon Cassim's	— 80 @	1 20	
Gray Overshirts ₱ doz	19 50	@25 50	
Blue and Red do	16 —	@18 —	
California do	22 50	@— 30	
Hickory Shirts	9 —	@12 —	
Check Linen do	6 —	@10 —	
Enfield mixed Undershirts and Drawers	8 —	@ 9 —	
Satinet Pants	24 —	@36 —	
Cassimere, do	30 —	@54 —	
Overalls	7 —	@12 —	
Reef Jackets	3 75	@ 6 —	
Goodyear's bl'k Rubber Coats	3 50	@ 4 —	
Do white do	4 50	@ 5 50	
Do slate color	2 —	@ 2 50	
Fish.			
Cod, dry, ₱ lb	— 12 @—	12½	
Mackerel, No 1, ₱ hf bbl	14 50	@15 —	
Do No 1, ₱ kit	— —	@ 4 —	
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	— 5½@—	6	
Do smoked	— —	@—	8
Flour.			
Alviso Mills	4 25	@ 5 50	
Commer'l Mills	4 25	@ 5 50	
Golden Gate	4 25	@ 5 50	
Golden Age	4 25	@ 5 50	
National Mills	4 25	@ 5 50	
Oregon	4 25	@ 5 50	
Stockton City	4 25	@ 5 50	
Santa Clara	4 25	@ 5 50	
French Confects.			
Fruits in Syrup	12 —	@— —	
Vinegar	50	@— 60	
Sardines, hf bx	3 —	@ 3 15	
Sardines, qr bx	1 75	@ 1 80	
Fruits and Preserves.			
Apples, Dried	— 4½@—	6	
Peaches, Dried	— 8 @—	10	
Figs, Smyrna, ₱ lb	— —	@— —	
Do new	— 20 @—	25	
Prunes, Hung'n	— 12 @—	13	
Raisins, Layer, ₱ box	3 75	@ 4 25	
Currants, Zante	— —	@— 14	
Citron	— 35 @—	37	
Almonds, Marseilles, ₱ lb	— 25 @—	27½	
Almonds, Lanc	— 30 @—	32½	
Chili Walnuts	— 8 @—	9	
Peanuts, Cal	— 8 @—	10	
Ginger, Pres'vd, ₱ case	— 6 @	6 25	
Ass'd Pie Fruit, qts, American	3 50	@ 3 75	
Do English	4 —	@ 4 50	
Fresh Cranberries, ₱ gallon	— 60 @—	80	
Currant Jelly, 2-lb tins	5 50	@— —	
Honey, 2-lb tins	2 62½@	3 —	
Green Corn	3 50	@— —	
Green Peas	— —	@ 3 —	
Oysters	2 50	@ 3 25	
Clams	3 50	@— —	
Lobster, 2-lb